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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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NOT MINISTER TO MEXICO

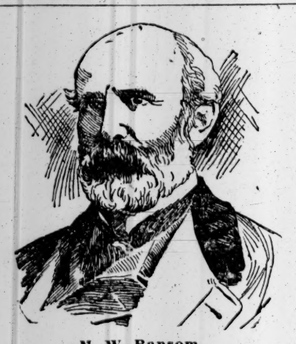
Matt W. Ransom's Incumbency of the Office Declared Illegal.

WAS A SENATOR WHEN APPOINTED

As Such He Passed on the Diplomatic and Consular Bill Increasing the Salary at the Mexican Capital.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina is no longer Minister from the United States to Mexico. That office was practically declared vacant to-day, by a decision rendered by Holmes Conrad, Solicitor General of the United States and Acting Attorney General. Mr. Ransom's incumbency was declared to be contrary to the Federal Constitution, and the Acting Attorney General sustained the action of Thomas Holcomb, Auditor of the Treasury for the State Department, in declining to pass favorably upon Mr. Ransom's vouchers for salary and expenses.

The decision of the Acting Attorney General was based on a question raised by Auditor Holcomb as to the legality of Mr.



M. W. Ransom.

Ransom's appointment to the Mexican Mission, in view of the existence of Section 2, Article VI., of the Constitution, which declares that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time."

This provision apparently fitted the case of Mr. Ransom, for he was nominated by President Cleveland and confirmed by the Senate before his term of office as Senator from North Carolina had expired, and during that term the salary of the Mexican mission had been increased $5,000 a year.

Mr. Ransom was elected to the Senate in 1872 and served continuously from April 24 of that year until Feb. 23, 1895, when his nomination to the Mexican mission was sent to the Senate and immediately confirmed by that body, and until the 4th of March, when his term expired and his commission as Minister to Mexico was signed by the President. He was a member of the Senate when the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill was passed, which contained a provision raising the post of Minister to Mexico from a mission of the second class to a mission of the first-class, and increasing the salary of the office from $12,500 to $17,500 a year.

It is due to Mr. Ransom's occupancy of a seat in the Senate chamber at that time that he is to-day without an office, and that he is technically a debtor to the Government for the amount of salary he has drawn since assuming his diplomatic post. Whether or not he voted in favor of the increase is of no consequence; the fact that he was a member of the Senate when it passed the Diplomatic and Consular bill as stated operated against him in holding in a legal manner any Federal civil office "which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased," during the time for which he was elected Senator.

Soon after Mr. Ransom's appointment to the Mexican mission there was considerable discussion in the newspapers and among public men as to whether his incumbency of the office was legal. The matter was considered informally by the President and members of the Cabinet. But, as no formal question on the subject was raised by any officer of the Government, the status of Mr. Ransom was not impaired. So far as can be ascertained, Mr. Ransom continued to draw his salary of $17,500 a year. It was only recently that Auditor Holcomb, when he came to pass upon the accounts of the Minister, found himself unable to decide whether he could approve the payment of Mr. Ransom's salary, in view of the fact that he had been a member of the Senate when it was increased. The matter was accordingly submitted to the Attorney General for an opinion.

The decision rendered to-day by the Acting Attorney-General also disposes of another matter in which Mr. Ransom was pecuniarily interested. Nearly three months ago he returned to the United States quite ill, having obtained sixty days' leave of absence. He spent most of this time recuperating in the North Carolina mountains, and then obtained additional leave of thirty days. Under the regulations of the Diplomatic Service Mr. Ransom was entitled to sixty days' annual leave and to thirty days' sick leave additional, a total of ninety dys. There is no provision for a further extension for any reason, and diplomatic and consular officers who have exceeded this quota have not received pay for the period they remained away from their posts. Mr. Ransom's ninety days are nearly up, and last week he came to Washington to ascertain if his continued ill health would secure for him a further extension with pay. That question was not disposed of, and there is now no necessity for an opinion on it, in Mr. Ransom's case at least, as the Acting Attorney General's decision disposes of everything relating to his emoluments.

Mr. Ransom succeeded Isaac P. Gray, ex-Governor of Indiana, who had died a short time before. Mr. Ransom left here for the City of Mexico March 30. He arrived at his destination quite ill. The high altitude of the Mexican capital had affected his heart and accentuated a trouble from which he had been suffering for many years. Mr. Ransom was ill most of the time he was in Mexico, and he was advised by his physicians to return to the United States for treatment and recuperation. Following this counsel, he went to North Carolina in May and has been at a health resort in that State and at his home in Weldon most of the time since. He is now at Weldon. While in Washington last week the Minister paid several visits to the State Department with reference to the question raised by Auditor Holcomb. Just before returning to North Carolina he said his health had improved sufficiently to permit him to go back to the City of Mexico in about a month.

The constitutional provision through which Mr. Ransom has been deprived of office does not bar him from being reappointed to the Mexican mission. He could have been appointed without violation of the law or Constitution at any time after the hour of noon on March 4 last, when his Senatorial term expired. It is believed that President Cleveland will, upon being officially notified of the condition of affairs, reappoint Mr. Ransom.

PROF. HALL MAKES A DENIAL

Sold Not the State's Property, but His Own—Trustee Wallace Tells About New-York's Purchase.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Abell legislative committee, which has been investigating the Regents, adjourned last night, subject to the call of the Chairman. Prof. James Hall will be allowed to explain at the next meeting of the committee his position and answer the charges made by Prof. Dewey.

No adjournment was taken to allow the stenographer to transcribe the testimony given by Prof. Dewey. Prof. Hall said to-day that the statement made that he had sold the State's collection of fossils had been twice disproved. He says the collections he sold were his private property, and that they were not disposed of until after the State had had an opportunity to purchase them.

Dr. Hall says further that the Regents thought so well of purchasing that they recommended to the Legislature that the State buy his collections.

BELIEVES PROFESSOR INNOCENT.

A University of Pennsylvania Official Tells of Sale of Fossils.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 16.—The officials of the University of Pennsylvania were much surprised this morning when they read in the papers the allegation that the university had been duped into paying $15,000 for a collection of geological specimens belonging to the State of New-York.

A prominent officer of the University of Pennsylvania when seen to-day said that he did not believe that the charges were true.

"If Prof. Hall, with whom I am acquainted," said he, "sold the university a collection of fossils, they were his own and not the property of the State of New-York. Prof. Hall could have purchased a collection of geological specimens and then sold them to the university, which would have been a perfectly straight transaction. I believe him to be too honorable a man to be guilty of such a thing.

"Mr. Dewey was here about a year or more ago and visited our museum. If he saw specimens that were the property of New-York, why did not he mention it at that time? I believe Dr. Hall innocent of these charges. He is justified in buying and selling collections on his own account, and if the university purchased a collection from him at all, I feel that it was in this way."

PROF. HALL WAS ITS OWNER.

Trustee Wallace Tells of the Collection Purchased by the City.

The fact that Dr. James Hall had been charged before the Abell Assembly investigating committee with selling for $65,000 a collection of specimens that he had no right to sell has caused considerable excitement at the American Museum of Natural History. The charges were made by Secretary Dewey of the Board of Regents.

Mr. Dewey also said that he saw a collection of stones at the University of Pennsylvania which, it is alleged, Dr. Hall collected and sold while in the employ of this State. Most of the officers and trustees of the museum are out of town.

William Wallace, who, for many years, has been the Superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, said last night to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"This charge against Dr. Hall causes a great surprise to us. There is little that I can say about the matter. The valuable collection known as the Hall Collection, and now and for many years on exhibition on the third story of this building, was gathered by Dr. Hall and was his own property until 1875, when he sold it to the Trustees of the Museum for $65,000.

"In his contract it was expressly stipulated that he should have access to the collection at any time, and that he could use part of the collection for his lectures as exhibits. Joseph H. Choate, one of the Trustees, entirely approved the contract at the time.

"As to the Pennsylvania collection I have no personal knowledge, but I think that Dr. Hall's reputation as a geologist of world-wide fame and as a man of integrity will stand any attacks that are made against him."

AUSTRIAN INVESTIGATOR IN MANITOBA

Sent to Look for a Suitable Field for Emigrant Farmers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 16.—Prof. Oleskow, who fills the Chair of Agriculture in Lemburg (Austria) University, has left here for Winnipeg, where he is going to make a tour of Manitoba and the Northwest, with a view of inquiring into the agricultural capabilities of the country, and to make a report thereon to the Austrian Government upon its suitability as a field for immigration.

Mr. Oleskow is accompanied by a practical farmer from one of the congested districts in Austria. Both will make reports to the Austrian Government.

Some time ago about fifty emigrants left Austria for Brazil. Their experience there has been disastrous, and, although the Austrian Government is opposed to emmigration, it recognizes that it is necessary in certain cases, and is now looking for the best field to send emigrants to.

JUDGE PATRICK G. DUFFY MUCH BETTER.

He Is Able to Walk About His Room Aided by His Nurse.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 16.—The condition of ex-Police Judge Patrick G. Duffy is slightly improved, and the outlook is more hopeful. During the absence of Dr. Sweeney, Drs. Schureman and Blake are in daily attendance.

Dr. Sweeney states that, as this attack of paralysis is the first that Justice Duffy has had, and as it is but partial in its effect, he has great hopes of his surviving, if the other complications from which the Justice has been suffering do not increase. Judge Duffy was able to walk across the room in the afternoon, with the assistance of his nurse.

Solicitor Dabney Becomes a Professor.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—W. D. Dabney, Solicitor of Claims for the State Department, has been elected Professor of Common and Statute Law at the University of Pennsylvania, by the Board of Visitors of that institution. The vacancy was created by the death of John B. Minor, who held the position for fifty years. Mr. Dabney, while serving as one of the attorneys of the Inter-State Commission, argued a case before Judge Gresham, in Chicago, and so impressed the latter that when Mr. Gresham became Secretary of State he sent for Mr. Dabney and offered him the position of Solicitor in the department. Mr. Dabney was graduated from the university twenty years ago. Prof. Minor, whom he succeeds, was his instructor in law. He is known best in legal circles as the author of a standard work on railroad law.

Prof. W. S. Currell Goes to Washington

LEXINGTON, Va., Aug. 16.—The Board of Trustees of the Washington and Lee University last night elected Prof. W. S. Currell of Davidson College, N. C., to fill the Chair of Modern Languages at the first-named institution. Prof. Currell is a graduate of the Washington and Lee University, and has successively filled the Chairs of English at Hampden Sidney and Davidson Colleges since he was graduated.

GUARD ECUADORIAN NEUTRALITY

Gen. Casabianca and Staff at the Head of a Thousand Troops Stationed on the Isthmus of Panama.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 16.—Gen. Casabianca, Commander in Chief of the Colombian forces on the Atlantic coast, with his staff, 390 soldiers, and their full complement of officers, raising to 1,000 the number of troops on the Isthmus of Panama, arrived from Cartagena last night.

Gen. Casabianca is to make a visit of inspection of the national troops.

The object of centralizing so large a force on the isthmus is reported to be to preserve neutrality on the Ecuadorian border.

The party crossed to Panama by special train this morning.

FOR AN INTERNATIONAL PARK

Canadian and New-York Officials Meet at Alexandria Bay to Establish One in the Thousand Islands.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At Alexandria Bay to-night officials representing New-York State and officials from Canada met in conference to arrange the details in connection with the project for an international park at the Thousand Islands.

A delegation of prominent New-Yorkers arrived in Clayton at 10 o'clock this morning, where they were joined by a committee from the Anglers' Association. They then proceeded to Alexandria Bay, where they were met by the Canadian officials, who had crossed over from Brockville in W. C. Browning's steam launch Indienne.

Those present besides are Senators Henry J. Donaldson of Watertown and John L. Childs of Florida, members of the Senate Game and Fish Committee; Henry H. Lyman of Oswego and Edwin Thompson of Northport, members of the State Game, Fish, and Forestry Commission appointed by Gov. Morton the 25th of last April; Senator James Mullin of Watertown, H. H. Van Cleef, Clerk of the Senate committee; J. S. Van Cleef, legal adviser of the Senate committee, and a committee from the Anglers' Association, composed of W. C. Browning of New-York, Chairman; the Hon. Charles M. Skinner of Albany, and G. H. Stringer and R. P. Grant of Clayton.

The Canadians present are George Taylor, M. P., of Gananoque, Chairman of Ottawa, William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Derbyshire, ex-Mayor of Brockville, and W. Wood, M. P., of Brockville. Senator Charles F. Guy of New-York and Edward E. Brown of Watertown are expected to arrive to-morrow morning.

The party will take a trip among the Islands to-morrow. It will proceed to Ottawa Monday to confer with John Costigan, the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The important subjects to be brought up are the prohibition of fishing in Belmont Bay and among the Canadian islands, the repeal of the Canadian license law requiring a fee of $5 from all anglers in Canadian waters; the limits of the proposed international park, and which shall be State property, and equal rights for American and Canadian workmen on said park.

In the course of the evening Senator Mullin read a paper setting forth that there was nothing in the alien labor law that prevents Canadians from working on this side. Everything pointed to the successful accomplishment of the projects discussed.

A GOOD WORD FOR EVERYBODY

Gov. Morrill of Kansas Talks About Presidential Candidates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—E. N. Morrill of Kansas is at the residence of ex-Congressman Baker, at Charlotte, spending a few days with his old friend. The Governor is not averse to talking politics. When a reporter asked him, "Who is your favorite Republican for the Presidential nomination in Kansas?" he answered promptly:

"William McKinley is decidedly the favorite of the Kansas Republicans. He is a level-headed man and a safe man. He has a personal popularity with the people in the West."

"What about Tom Reed?"

"Reed I knew intimately during the eight years I was in Congress. He had many admirers in Kansas, and is regarded as one of the most brilliant men in public life."

"Is the name of Levi P. Morton much considered in the West as a Presidential possibility?"

"Morton has greatly enhanced his reputation since he was elected Governor of New-York. If he were ten years younger he might be formidable. He is too closely allied with distinctively Eastern interests to be as strong in the West as McKinley."

"Allison of Iowa is also on the list. What is his chance in the West?"

"Allison is highly respected, and his nomination would be very acceptable to Kansas, but I do not expect to see it. I met Allison a short time ago, and he told me frankly that he did not intend to make any special push for the nomination."

"What's the matter with Benjamin Harrison?"

"Harrison will not, in my opinion, be a candidate."

"How about yourself, Governor?"

"I am not a candidate, nor even a possibility in the National Convention. Would I accept the nomination? Well, as Secretary Carlisle replied the other day, when asked the same question, 'Who wouldn't?'"

"How do the Western Republicans stand on the silver question?"

"We are recovering the courage of our convictions, and the Republican opposition to free coinage is now bold and determined in Kansas."

Examiner Honeywell Dismissed.

Eugene Honeywell, for several years an examiner of jewelry and antiques in the Appraiser's office at this port, has been dismissed from the Customs Service, by order of Secretary Carlisle. Orders for his peremptory dismissal were received Wednesday and executed at once by Acting Appraiser McKinney. It is supposed the reasons were connected with charges against Spyher & Co., dealers in antiques, whose silverware importations were admitted by weight instead of as art pieces. The firm is said to have settled with the Government by paying several thousand dollars for duties undercharged. Mr. Honeywell examined the silver goods consigned to the firm.

New Witness in the Durrant Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The police have located a new witness in the Durrant case. She is Mrs. Leak, a member of Emanuel Church. She lives opposite the church, and says she saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont enter the building the afternoon of April 30. If she tells the same story on the witness stand as she told to the police, it will complete the chain of evidence against Durrant. Mrs. Leak was acquainted with both, and says she could not be mistaken.

Gen. Doe Has a Sore Throat.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Gen. Doe, Acting Secretary of War, has been confined to his apartments for several days with a severe ulceration of the throat, a malady which he is said to be subject to at intervals. It is feared that an operation will be necessary. While not seriously ill, Gen. Doe suffers much pain and is unable to eat his only nourishment being liquors, which he swallows with difficulty.

The Governor and the Barbella Case.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—Gov. Morton said, to-night, in relation to the Maria Barbella case: "There will be no occasion for action in the case on my part until after the appeal which has been taken is decided in October."

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are leaders all the world over.—Adv.

ZEBALLOS HAS RESIGNED

Argentina's Failure in Boundary Arbitration His Motive.

MEROU HIS PROBABLE SUCCESSOR

Distinct Loss to the Social Life of Washington — Career of the Diplomat Who Pleaded Against Brazil.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, via Galveston, Aug. 16.—Don Estanislao S. Zeballos, Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, has resigned his office.

Dr. Garcia Merou, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Brazil, will be transferred, probably, to Washington in the place of Zeballos.

The Government of the republic will appoint only excellent representatives to its American Legations.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Señor Zeballos, the Argentine Minister, is not in Washington and there is nobody connected with the Legation who can give any information with regard to the cable dispatch

Dr. Don Estanislao S. Zeballos.
Minister of the Argentine Republic to the United States, Resigned.

from Buenos Ayres announcing his resignation.

A change in the Argentine Legation will occasion general regret here in diplomatic circles. Señor Zeballos has been one of the most popular members of the Diplomatic Corps, and is regarded as one of the most talented of his profession.

Although no complications of great importance have occurred since his detail to Washington between the United States and the Argentine Republic, there was much interest throughout the corps in the Brazil-Argentine boundary dispute, which was settled by President Cleveland, as arbitrator, in favor of Brazil.

It was not felt here that this result was due in any degree to any lack of ability or of zeal on the part of the Argentine Minister, however.

Señor Zeballos will be a distinct loss to the social life of the capital. Both he and Mme. Zeballos have been exceedingly popular and much in evidence at social functions.

When Señor Zeballos left Washington four months ago, he said to friends that he did not expect to return. He was keenly disappointed in the result of the Brazil-Argentina arbitration, and had asked for indefinite leave of absence, during which he was to travel to Europe and then to Argentina.

It is supposed here that immediately upon his arrival in Buenos Ayres he placed his resignation in the hands of his Government. Since his departure the Legation here has been in the hands of a Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Dominguez. The latter came only a month or two ago from Buenos Ayres.

Don Estanislao S. Zeballos went to Washington in August, 1893, with special mission to plead the cause of Argentina against Brazil about the territory between the Rivers Uruguay and Paratia, which both countries claimed, and, finally submitted to President Cleveland's arbitration. Señor Zeballos had represented Buenos Ayres in the Argentine Parliament; he had been Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he was distinguished as a man of erudition before he attained his fortieth year of age.

He fought for freedom in the revolution of '80, edited La Prensa, established Argentina's Geographical Society, and organized expeditions to Patagonia, the lands of the Araucanians, and other sections of country almost unknown.

He published "Visit to the Araucanian Indians," "Conquest of Fifteen Thousand Leagues," novels of Indian manners, like "La Hija de las Piedras," "Painé," and "Relma," essays on the Paraguayan war, and several other historical works of value.

SHARPERS ARRESTED

Western Men Robbed Passengers on the Hudson River Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Many complaints have been made that card sharpers have been robbing passengers on the Hudson River Railroad.

A young Texan was swindled out of $60 by two men who got on Train No. 10 at Albany about a week ago. One of them said he was a merchant from Troy, and the other claimed to be a drummer for a Troy collar and cuff house. They got the Texan in a game of euchre, and, after getting his money, got off at Poughkeepsie.

A detective discovered two gamblers on Train No. 10 to-day. One of them got off at Rhinebeck, and the other came on to this city, where he was arrested. He is Charles Eldred, alias Philpin, the notorious gambler. He admitted having taken the Texan's money.

Eldred is well known in the West, but this is the first time he has been caught on the Hudson River Railroad.

The President Goes Out in the Esther.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 16.—The President took an early start this morning on the Esther, and went down the bay to his favorite fishing grounds, and on his return attended to some matters with Private Secretary Thurber, who returned last night from his two weeks' vacation in the West. Mrs. Cleveland went over to the village this evening. The steam yacht Oneida sailed before daybreak this morning for New-York. It could not be learned to-night whether or not President Cleveland would attend the Knights Templars celebration in Boston.

Secretary of Quarantine Commission.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The State Civil Service Commission has had before it Charles F. Bruder has been appointed Secretary of the State Quarantine Commission at New-York City, vice Samuel Guthrie, resigned.

Mr. Bruder has been prominent in Republican politics in the old Nineteenth District. He is a Platt man.

ROAD TO QUITO ALMOST CLEAR

Alfaro's Forces Are at Riobamba, Sarasti Has Disappeared, and Ambato and Latacunga Have Risen.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 16.—Gen. Eloy Alfaro personally addresses The New-York Times from Riobamba, Ecuador, in confirmation of the reports of the complete victory of his army over that of the Quito General, Sarasti.

Gen. Sarasti's forces numbered about 2,500 men. Only a part of the patriot regular army was engaged in the battle against them.

There were 600 troops which left Quito to reinforce Sarasti at Riobamba, and they disbanded at Machachi, a diocesan canton of Quito.

Cuenca is besieged by 1,200 patriots, under Col. Serrano, and an important encounter is expected to occur shortly.

Gen. Sarasti had eight pieces of artillery, and the patriots captured five of them.

Col. Elicio Espinoza of the Fourth Regiment, second aide de camp to Gen. Alfaro, was killed while giving orders.

Quarters are preparing at Riobamba for the forces of Alfaro, which are stationed there now.

The whereabouts of the dislodged Gen. Sarasti are not known.

The number of men killed and wounded in the last battle was over 600.

An uprising against the Quito Government at Ambato and Latacunga is reported.

This almost clears the way to Quito for Gen. Alfaro's army.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

Peru's Elections Sanctioned.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Aug. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies verified to-day the returns of the elections, passed upon the credentials of the new members, and approved them.

Reports from Guayaquil, Ecuador, are to the effect that Gen. Eloy Alfaro has defeated the army of the Quito Government and that Riobamba has fallen into his hands.

ONLY $300,000 WAS WITHDRAWN

To-day's Shipment of Gold Smaller than Had Been Expected—Crops Relied On to Turn the Tide.

Contrary to general expectation, only $300,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to-day. An additional $100,000 will also go, but bullion was deposited for it, so that it did not touch the reserve. No credit is due to the new-comers in the foreign exchange market for refraining from exports. They omitted to send gold only because no one wished to buy bills of them.

Relief from demands of remitters appeared in rates for foreign exchange, which were noticeably easier than early in the week.

Bankers believe the export movement has nearly ended. They ordinarily expect gold to turn in this direction at about this time of year, from sales of wheat and cotton. The crops are a little late, and few spot or future crop bills have reached the market.

Shippers say that while it is not possible to predict just when the crops will move, they cannot be much longer delayed. It is confidently expected that an abundance of such bills must reach the market by the end of the month. Their sale will turn the trade balance and start homeward the gold lately sent away, with probably much more. Europe must have a share of the crops, and pay for them in gold.

MISS M'CAFFERTY DIES OF INJURIES

Daughter of an ex-Alderman Hurt in a Runaway at Far Rockaway.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 16.—Miss Moya McCafferty, daughter of ex-Alderman Robert McCafferty of New-York, died at the family's Summer home here yesterday from injuries received in a runaway accident.

Miss McCafferty was returning from the station with her father and brother a few nights ago. The harness on one of the horses became disarranged, the team ran away, and the carriage was overturned. Just as it was about to go over, Miss McCafferty and her brother jumped.

Miss McCafferty struck on her head, and was unconscious for several hours. Besides severe injuries to her head, she was injured internally. Mr. McCafferty's collar-bone was broken. His son and the coachman escaped injury.

ADDICKS WILL BIDE HIS TIME

Displeased that ex-Senator Washburn Wishes Him Dead, Politically.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 16.—J. Edward Addicks of Boston and Delaware, in speaking of ex-United States Senator Washburn's statement that he should be killed for preventing Delaware from electing a United States Senator, and then stating to Mr. Addicks by telegraph that he meant politically and not physically, yesterday said:

"I prefer to say nothing and saw wood. I do not know Senator Washburn. I never met him personally, and I am at a loss to know why he should make the uncomplimentary remark about me that he did. I will do nothing in the matter at present. He can do the talking, and perhaps my turn will come later on."

Bennington Battle Day.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—Bennington Battle Day was ushered in this morning by a salute of twenty-one guns. Bennington has celebrated this anniversary annually since 1778, but to-day for the first time as a State holiday. The Daughters of the American Revolution celebrated with a dinner. The Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society held a union picnic with societies in the diocese of Albany. Five hundred sat down to dinner and a balloon ascension closed the day's exercises.

Mrs. C. F. Jay Drowned in Canada.

QUEBEC, Aug. 16.—Mrs. C. F. Jay of Cambridge, Mass., and one of her canoemen, Joseph Audette of St. Alban, Port Neuf County, were drowned in the Batiscan River Monday afternoon, by the upsetting of the canoe. The other canoeman was able to reach a floating log, and was saved. Mrs. Jay was on an excursion with her two brothers, W. P. Greenough of Port Neuf, and J. G. Greenough of Cambridge.

Skull Fractured by a Base Ball.

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 16.—During a ball game between Paul Smith's and Ampersand here to-day a ball pitched by Beman of Harvard struck John E. Smith, who was at the bat, fracturing his skull. He was carried from the diamond and cared for at the Hotel Delmonte. The doctor says he cannot live.

Capt. Gooch Ill in This City.

Capt. Gooch of the British Army, who has been a guest at the Brunswick for some time, is ill at that hotel, and at a late hour last night was in the hands of physicians, who were seeking to ward off an attack of pneumonia.

Lost Her Life in a Bath.

Sarah Rubin, four years old, slipped away from her mother at Hoffer's baths, at East Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday. She had been missed only a few minutes, but when found was floating lifeless in the swiming tank. Efforts to revive her were unavailing.

MAY CONFER AND UNITE

What Democrats Think of the Plan for Harmony.

WOULD WORK IN COMMON

Tammany Ready to Bring About Concerted Action.

ATTITUDE OF THE STATE DEMOCRACY

Suggestion of The New-York Times to Settle Disputes Before the Convention Approved.

SHEPARDITES WOULD FALL IN LINE

Overtures, However, It Is Insisted, Must First Be Made on the Part of the "Regulars."

The editorial printed in The New-York Times yesterday under the heading, "Fight It Out Here—Let There Be Union at Syracuse," attracted wide attention among the politicians. It suggested that, before the primaries are held and the delegates to the Democratic State Convention are chosen, conferrees representing Tammany and the State Democracy in this city and the McLaughlin and Shepard Democracy in Brooklyn should meet, adjust all factional differences, and agree on a joint list of delegates.

From what was said it is plain that politicians are casting about earnestly to find a basis of agreement, and they agreed that such a basis could be found by following out the suggestion of The New-York Times.

Democrats in every hamlet, village, town, and city of the State would rejoice if the delegates from New-York County and Kings County were in harmony at the State Convention, and if the almost invariable contests for seats were lacking.

The means to bring conferences about and to carry them to success were quietly discussed yesterday, and one leading Democrat made the suggestion that it was a good time for prominent Democrats who belong to neither faction in either county to organize themselves into a committee to invite such conferences and to start them. Such a course, it was argued, would eliminate all discussion as to which faction should make the first advances, and would enable both sides to meet on equal terms.

The proposer of this plan even suggested that, if necessary, Democrats who do not live either in New-York or Kings County would be fully justified in forming such a committee.

The resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee at the meeting on Thursday, declaring that all Democrats should be allowed to vote at the primaries in these two counties, whether they were members of the so-called regular organizations or not, and further declaring that no primary at which this privilege was denied should be regarded as regular, opened the field for the general discussion upon the subject of harmony, but the leaders of the opposition to the "regulars," both in this city and Brooklyn, object to going into the regular primaries, and the suggestion that conferrees take the matter in hand is looked upon as a most convenient and desirable means of surmounting the difficulty.

The great point to be gained is to send to the Syracuse Convention, to be held on Sept. 24, a joint delegation that will satisfy Democrats of all factions.

TAMMANY MEN FAVOR THE PLAN.

What ex-Mayor Grant and Others Say of the Proposed Conferences.

When asked for his opinion yesterday as to the suggestions contained in The New-York Times's editorial, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant said:

"The suggestions in The New-York Times as to the means whereby a contest for seats before the Democratic State Convention on the part of opposing delegations from this county and Kings can be averted are certainly worthy of great consideration on the part of all Democrats who hope to see their party successful this year.

"The Democratic State Committee, when it passed the resolution on Thursday calling for open primaries, did so with the one point in view of bringing about harmony. It would be a great point gained for the Democracy if at the outset of the campaign there was no contention for seats at the Democratic Convention. The Democratic chances are growing better every day, and restored harmony in this city and Kings County would go a long ways toward still further improving them. We want to win the fight this year, for a Democratic victory in New-York State now will encourage Democracy everywhere throughout the country.

"As to the means by which such conferences as suggested by The New-York Times could best be brought about, I am not now prepared to talk. I have been so busy to-day that I have not had the time to give the consideration to the subject that I would like to before expressing an opinion on that point."

That the Tammany Assembly District leaders are not adverse to considering the plans for harmony at the State Convention in a fair spirit is hardly a matter of doubt.

Ex-Police Capt. William H. Burke, leader of the Thirty-third Assembly District, said:

"The suggestions made in The New-York Times are first-rate and should receive a great deal of attention from Democrats. Something on the lines indicated should be done. There should be no contentions before the Democratic State Convention this year. In our district we are entirely willing to place upon our ticket for delegates to the convention any man that the Democrats outside of our organization may suggest to us. I believe that should be done, and I am in favor of doing it, and I believe

that the Tammany organizations in the other Assembly districts would be entirely willing to do so also."

Ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton, the Tammany leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, said:

"Democrats should all work in the common interests of the party this year. The suggestions made in The New-York Times are excellent, and they point to a way by which harmony may be obtained with dignity to both branches of the party. If this question is approached in a spirit of fairness by both sides, it seems to me that the result will be a harmonius agreement. It is certain that much good will come to the party if there is no contest before the State Convention for seats this year."

STATE DEMOCRACY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Fairchild Says Nothing Has Been Done Yet About the Convention.

Most of the prominent Democrats not affiliated with Tammany Hall were out of town yesterday when a reporter called to ask their views on the propriety of uniting with the leaders of Tammany in order to send a single delegation from New-York City to the State Convention.

Charles S. Fairchild said he had not read the editorial in The New-York Times, and that if he had he would not be able to express an opinion about it without taking time to consider it.

The reporter read to Mr. Fairchild the passage which referred to "the spectacle of contesting delegations comprising some of the ablest and best men of the Democracy and representing thousands of voters turned out of the convention hall by the vote of the delegates accredited from the 'regular' primaries."

Mr. Fairchild said that the State Democracy had taken no action looking toward recognition at the State Convention. He did not know when it would, or if it would. He had received no invitation from Tammany leaders to unite in the choice of a delegation. Mr. Fairchild then asked how it was proposed to select a union delegation.

The reporter suggested that this was the chief matter to be decided, provided a conference should be held between the opposing factions.

Mr. Fairchild could not say whether the State Democracy would be satisfied with half the delegation or whether he would be content with a proportion of the delegation based upon the ratio of the votes cast by his organization at last election to those cast by Tammany. No action had been taken to bring the matter formally before the leaders of the State Democracy, nor did he know that any such action was contemplated in the future.

Everett P. Wheeler, another prominent member of the State Democracy, said:

"I have read the editorial in to-day's Times, and the proposition it makes is so startling that I have not had time to make up my mind about it."

SHEPARDITES WANT HARMONY.

Overtures, However, Must First Come from the So-called "Regulars."

That section of the Democratic Party in the County of Kings popularly known as the Shepard Democrats, but whose official title is the Democratic Party in Kings County, most cordially approves of the suggestion made yesterday by The New-York Times.

George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, said yesterday:

"It was with the greatest possible pleasure that I this morning read the editorial in The New-York Times headed, 'Fight It Out Here—Let There be Union at Syracuse.' That very lucidly explains our position. We want harmony, and need it in the worst possible manner, but, if possible, let us do our fighting at home, and, when we get to Syracuse, present a united front to our Republican foes. Such a result cannot be obtained if we are to be asked to sacrifice any of the principles for which we have striven, and upon which we have built up our organization.

"I think the suggestion made editorially in The New-York Times that, prior to the holding of the primaries a conference should take place between our organization and the McLaughlin Democracy, to compare all factional differences and agree upon a joint list of delegates, the most excellent suggestion in the direction of harmony that has yet been made. We should be glad of the opportunity of joining in such a conference, but the initiative must come from the Willoughby Street organization. If they, in a friendly spirit ask us to participate in a conference of the nature suggested by The New-York Times, I have no doubt that we would be glad to accept the invitation.

"The Democratic Party in Kings County (the Shepardites) could not take the first step in that direction. We left what is called the 'regular' Democratic Party in Kings County for the reason that it violated the true principles of Democracy, and persistently placed in nomination for public office men who were notoriously unfit and who never upheld Democratic principles. We insist, as a cardinal point in our organization, that the men who are nominated for public office shall be men without blemish, of spotless reputation, fearless and honest, and who will earnestly strive ever to uphold the great principles of Democracy.

"If the regulars are willing to meet us on this ground, we shall be glad to confer with them, but we do not feel inclined to merge our identity unless they agree to our terms. 'Honesty in politics' is our standard, and we are going to stand by it, come what may.

"We shall be glad to meet the 'regulars' on this basis, otherwise we shall carry out our programme, hold our primaries, select our delegates, and demand for them recognition at the Syracuse Convention."

Edward M. Shepard has gone to Lake George for a few days, but before leaving found time to say a few words about the implication that his party insisted that it must name the Democratic candidates for Mayor and District Attorney.

"It is not intended that the men who will be named shall be technically members of our party," said Mr. Shepard, "but they must have been in sympathy with our principles and given some indication thereof.

"We insist on men of character and ability being designated for these places. It would be impossible to win with any other kind of men. The office of Mayor, for instance, is an administrative one and needs a man not only honest, but capable of discharging its duties.

"I will say here, frankly, that I will not support either Mr. Hendrix or Mr. Coombs. My position is not to be understood as lacking respect for them, for these men I have respect for both of them, and neither would, in my opinion, be eligible at this time for any support. Either might be capable of giving an excellent administration. I say nothing of their ability or their integrity.

"Now, the man for Mayor should not be of a proscriptive type. By that I mean the Willoughby Street people have a right to ask, and to have conceded to them in the event of a union ticket, that the man who will win the Mayoralty on that ticket shall not turn against their organization for any past acts. I have not seen Mr. McLaughlin, nor have I heard anything from him, but I believe him to be a sensible man, and I think he sees things in the light I have indicated.

"The chance of Democratic success in Brooklyn this Fall is not large. The charities, investigation, for instance, is a bad thing, and if men who stand close to or in sympathy with the Willoughby Street organization are named, the voter will arouse himself, and, while the Republicans do not suit him, as between them and a return to the old Democratic methods, will prefer to keep the Republicans in power. Such is the situation."

VIEWS OF S. STEWART WHITEHOUSE

He Advocates the Plan of Having Union Primaries in Kings.

S. Stewart Whitehouse, a member of the Executive Committee of the King's County Democratic General Committee, when spoken to concerning the ideas expressed editorially in The New-York Times yesterday, said:

"I think the proposition in the resolution offered by the State Committee contains all that any fair-minded Democrat could ask for. It is at the primaries that the Democratic electors are to select the delegates to conventions, which are in turn to nominate candidates for the different offices. The very foundation of Democracy is that it permits the electors to freely select their candidates for office, and this has to be done necessarily by the indirect method of selecting delegates to conventions.

"There is no reason that I can see why the Democratic Party in the State, or any part of the State, should have two sets of primaries, and two sets of delegates and two sets of conventions, provided the so-called regular primaries are free to all Democrats and are honestly conducted. No single Democrat should have more than one

Vacation

Benefits are more
Than equaled by the
Pure Blood, Life and
Energy given by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

voice at a primary, and if he is permitted to have that voice it is all that he in reason can claim.

"The cause which led to party divisions in this State was that many Democrats claimed that the primaries were not conducted fairly; that Democrats were denied the right to have a voice at them, and that they were manipulated by a few so-called politicians. If the cause for these divisions is removed then there is no justification for independent primaries or independent conventions within the party.

"I think the cause is removed and that hereafter full liberty is to be given to every Democrat to vote at the primary elections of his party, and to have as much to say as to the selection of delegates as any other Democrat. He certainly should not ask for more than this. If it is thought that the proposition contained in the resolution referred to is insincere, the best way to test it is for the independent Democrats to go to the primaries and demand the right to vote. If they are refused, the so-called regular Democrats will be put upon the defensive, and that refusal would justify the continued existence of the independent Democratic organization.

"The coming together of leading Democrats of both regular and independent organizations to agree upon delegates to a convention or candidates for office would be essentially undemocratic, for it would be leaving the electors entirely out of account, or compelling them to exercise not their own choice, but the view of the leading Democrats.

"That is the thing which has been so severely complained of by those who are opposed to the regular Democratic State and local organizations.

"Personally, I hope to see all Democrats working and voting together this Fall. They will do so unless the leaders use bad judgment or willfully endeavor to keep up the present conditions. I believe that when the Democratic tide sets in, as it has done frequently before in this State, it will be strong enough to destroy the divisions in the party; until then I fear factional spirit will continue."

Mr. Whitehouse said it would be a most simple thing for the roll books of both the so-called regulars and the independent organization to be at the places where the primary elections were held, and that any Democrat, so long as his name appeared on either book, could vote at the primaries.

"If all Democrats," he said, "are permitted freely to vote at the primaries, then there is nothing to complain of, for it cannot be said that bossism or machinism is stifling the voice of the electors, and it cannot be said that the candidates selected are not the candidates of the Democratic Party, but of the machine.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Whitehouse, "I want to say that I advocated last year, and advocate now, that union primaries be held."

NOT TO VOTE WITH TAMMANY.

Mr. Scott Thinks It Best to Have Two Democratic Organizations.

On the general proposition for open primaries as suggested by the Democratic State Committee many of the State Democracy leaders said that they would not go into the Tammany primaries.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott said that while he had not conferred with his associates in the State Democracy upon the subject, he was satisfied that the organization would not vote at the primaries. He is of the opinion that it is best to maintain two Democratic organizations in this city.

Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse said that there was a tendency on the part of the German-American Reform Union and the State Democracy to stand together and have nothing to do with Tammany.

WOULD HAVE DELEGATES CONFER.

What Is Proposed by Archibald L. Sessions of Brooklyn.

Archibald L. Sessions of Brooklyn, who is Deputy Register of Arrears under Frederick W. Hinrichs, one of Edward M. Shepard's ardent supporters, said yesterday:

"Something definite should be done at once to bring about a better feeling before the State Convention meets. I do not believe in the plan of a conference of leaders. I think that the delegates should be chosen, and then let them, as the choice of the Democratic voters, have a conference and agree upon the proposition to give both factions a representation.

"Then let the Shepard organization make its contest, which, with the agreement from the regular organization, will be presented to the Convention. The matter having been amicably decided upon in Brooklyn will then be satisfactorily decided by the State Convention without any fight.

"The independents ought to have some representation in the convention, not only for the sake of harmony and benefit of the party this Fall, but also for the benefit of the party in the National campaign of 1896.

"The Democratic Party has a chance to win in this State this year, and in the Nation next year if the party is united. The Democratic electors should be most willing to listen to suggestions and both sides should make concessions for the benefit of the party.

"The Independents will not attend the primaries of the so-called regular Democrats, for the simple reason that they know that they would be outvoted. Some other idea must be brought into use in order to have harmony."

RESOLUTION NOT TO THEIR LIKING.

Some Men in Kings Who Advocate Further Independent Action.

The resolution adopted by the Democratic State Committee on Thursday, respecting primaries and the voting of all in the party irrespective of affiliation in Kings and New-York Counties, does not meet with favor in certain quarters. In discussing the question yesterday United States Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy of Brooklyn, said:

"We shall pay no attention whatever to the resolution, but go on and elect our delegates to the State Convention, and make a contest as we did at Saratoga last year."

Mr. Roy said it would be absurd for the independent organization in Kings to merge its identity in the regular organization by participating in the primaries, because it was unlikely that delegates elected in that way would represent the views of the reform party.

Mr. Roy believed that the independent organization would be satisfied with a share of the Kings County representation at Syracuse, and believed also they would get a part of it.

"But," he said, "even if we don't we will not suffer. We didn't get any representation in last year's convention, and it was fortunate for us that we did not, for we would have been bound to support nominees we didn't like.

"It will be different, though, this year, for the nominees are pretty sure to be good men that all can support. There isn't much to fight over, anyhow."

Commissioner Charles J. Edwards of the Board of Elections, Brooklyn, said:

"If they want to harmonize us, they will have to do something better than that. They can't work that game.

"You can state positively that we will not take part in the primaries of the regulars. They knew we wouldn't when they adopted that resolution. The invitation is one of those things which appear fair without being so."

Commissioner Edwards felt sure that the great body of independents would stand by Edward M. Shepard in his insistance that the candidates for Mayor and District Attorney must be men who are identified with the reform movement.

HARMONY EARNESTLY URGED.

War Among Members of the Democracy Will Lead to Defeat.

From The Brooklyn Citizen of Friday.

We republish in another column an editorial article from The New-York Times of this morning earnestly urging the Democrats of this city and New-York to get together with a view to sending harmonious delegations to the State Convention. The point of The Times is that the Democrats of the respective cities should by voluntary action at home relieve the convention from the unpleasant duty of passing upon the rival claims of regulars and independents. This is the policy which The Times and The Citizen commended to the Shepardites and regulars of this city last year; and that it would have been of advantage to the party had the counsel been adopted is not likely to be denied by any cool-headed person today. We regard it as a good sign that our influential New-York contemporary has so promptly and vigorously, on the heels of the meeting of the State Committee, again taken up the work of restoring that concord which is indispensable to victory.

It is in our judgment as clear now as it was twelve months ago, that the Democracy cannot carry the State with war raging among its own members. Sanguine regulars will no doubt imagine that the reaction which has undoubtedly set in against the Republicans will suffice to lift the Democrats into power, irrespective of what the independents may do; but no such notion will be entertained by men who prefer to be guided rather by experience and common sense than by an exhilarated fancy. The sober truth is, that even with the factional troubles settled, the odds will be somewhat in favor of the Republicans. Strongly intrenched as they are in the chief cities, with the whole pressure of the State Government on their side, and with something of the momentum of the triumph of last year still unspent, they may with much show of reason regard themselves as quite able to resist the attack of all the Democratic forces. The Citizen's belief is that, despite the strength of the party to be dislodged, the accomplishment of the task is possible to a well-directed and completely united Democracy, but otherwise must be regarded as unlikely to occur. To say this and act accordingly may be thought to involve the conceding of too much to the independents, inasmuch as it is a practical acknowledgment that they are in a position to exercise a decisive influence. The answer to this objection is, that the influence of the independents is not arbitrary, but in consequent upon the belief of thousands of voters that they had good cause for revolting, and would speedily vanish if they should be found rejecting fair and honorable proposals for the re-establishment of party lines.

What, however, we take to be certain, is that the State Convention will grant representation to the independents of New-York and Brooklyn, should they send contesting delegations, and hence that the course of wisdom is to do what The Times and The Citizen suggest, come to an understanding at home, so that there will be nothing for the State Convention to act upon. As to the means best calculated to bring this about, opinions will differ, but with the right inclination the means will not be found lacking. The Citizen thought a year ago that the Shepardites ought to have one-third of the delegates, and we think so still, irrespective of any calculations based upon the number of votes cast for their ticket. In matters of this kind, there is nothing gained by delicate arithmetical calculations. To haggle over a few delegates more or less, cannot be worth while on the part of the regulars, if they mean to come to an agreement at all with their brethren. The more rationally generous their attitude is, the more they will help themselves, and put it out of the power of any few emissaries of dissension to do mischief.

RENOVATING THE CAPITOL

Workmen Making Changes in the House and Senate Wings.

From The Washington Post.

Painters, carpenters, electricians, engineers, and scrubbers are at present making a very animated place of the Capitol.

This is the time of Uncle Sam's great yearly housecleaning, when everything is made ready for the incoming Congress.

Mr. Foster, the janitor of the House wing, accompanied a Post reporter through the committee and cloak rooms recently. These have been newly painted and frescoed. The cloakrooms are especially tasty, being kalsomined in a pretty shade of blue, with delicate terra cotta and red fresco work. A new feature, one that will surely be appreciated by both Congressmen and spectators, is the electric call system for pages. Two legs of each desk connect with corresponding copper plates on the floor, and from the plates to a side room runs a perfect network of wires, which are attached to an immense annunciator containing 200 drops. Each drop is numbered to correspond with a certain desk, upon which a neat nickel-plated push button will enable the Congressman to bring to his side an amateur Mercury, who can cater to his wishes. An annunciator is placed on either side of the chamber.

In addition to this, the brass ventilators which edge each tier of desks have all been removed and thoroughly cleansed. Under the platforms everything has been newly whitewashed, so that the air entering the chamber will be fresh and pure. Mr. Foster expressed an opinion that never before had the Capitol been in such a perfect sanitary condition.

A new carpet has been purchased for the House, and new covers to the desks will soon be put on. Both carpet and desk tops will probably be of a red hue, instead of the customary green.

Books which were stored in the rooms under the terrace will be found to have been somewhat injured by moisture, and have been removed to the folding room annex of the House.

In the Senate wing the cleaning has not yet begun, but practically the same improvements as regards decorations will be made.

"The most important feature of this year's improvements," said Mr. Elliott Woods of the architect's office to a Post man, "is the placing of new electric-light plants."

During the last session the statesmen were worried by the noise of the alternating-current dynamos; in fact, a few of the more timid Senators were afraid for the safety of the building, and incidentally for their own, so near the close of the session an appropriation was made for a new plant, but it was stipulated that the new dynamos were not to be of the alternating type. The plant now being put in by the Westinghouse company will consist of four directly connected dynamos, with Westinghouse vertical engines—two for both House and Senate. They will be capable of supplying 1,250 lights each, and will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The gas fixtures over the skylights in both chambers will be dispensed with.

The roof over Statuary Hall is not fireproof. Plans for a new one were drawn last year, but the committee failed to decide upon them. Clark, the supervising architect, is greatly in favor of the measure, however, and is doing all in his power to have a new roof constructed which shall be an exact copy of the present one, so that the historic chamber may appear unaltered.

The mammoth pictures which decorate the rotunda are being cleaned and retouched. Mr. Duckstein, an expert in such matters, is doing the work. Every canvas in the building is to be cleaned and softened. Many of the pictures are in extremely bad condition, owing to water leaks and other causas, but Mr. Duckstein hopes to leave them as good as new productions.

The committee has not yet decided on a carton for the long-unfinished fresco in the rotunda. The proposed subject, and the one that will probably be used, is the driving of the last spike on the Pacific Railroad.

Two new statues for Statuary Hall are expected before December. One is of Père Marquette, representing the State of Wisconsin, and the other of Senator Kenna of West Virginia. A bust is to be placed soon of Richard M. Johnson. The work was done by James T. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees.

Librarian Spofford says that the new Library Building is constantly receiving new art works. Among these are the statue of Science, by John Donoghue; statue of Philosophy, by B. L. Pratt of Boston, and lastly the Muse of History, by Daniel C. French. These statues are all of heroic size, and are intended for the reading room. A bronze statue of Chancellor Kent, by George Bissell, has also been received.

All the decorative groups of marble sculptures have arrived, and are being placed in position.

The first books will be moved from the old library to the new next month. A large room on the ground floor is to be filled with books, the overflow of the crowded Capitol quarters.

Magnificence of Lowther Castle.

From The London Daily News.

Lowther Castle, near Penrith, where Lord Lonsdale is about to entertain the Kaiser, is one of the most imposing mansions in the north. Its great terrace is nearly a mile in length, and is carried along the brink of a steep cliff, which overlooks a part of the park, with forest trees of immense growth and well replenished with deer. The park of the Emperor of China, at Gehol, is called "the paradise of ten thousand trees." Lord Macartney, Ambassador to China, in one of his letters says: "We wandered in it for several hours, and yet were never weary of wandering, for certainly so rich, so varied, so beautiful, so sublime a prospect our eyes had never beheld." And thus concludes his description of the wonderful garden: "If any place can be said in any respect to have similar features to the western park of Van Shoo Yeen, it is at Lowther."

CAN THEY WIN IT ALONE

Republicans Discussing Their Plans for Next Fall's Campaign.

MAYOR STRONG FOR A UNION TICKET

County Committee Meets and Selects Dates for the Primaries — Reminder to Office Holders.

The Republicans in this city are varying the monotony of the hot weather by warmly discussing whether they shall run a straight ticket this Fall. The Republican County Committee met at its headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, near Broadway, last night, but it was a special meeting called for the purpose of issuing the call for the primaries and to declare where and when the various conventions shall be held. No other business could be transacted, and of course the straight-ticket question did not come up.

Chairman Lauterbach of the committee, who is as close to T. C. Platt politically as any of the local Republican politicians, and more so than most of them, has declared openly for a straight ticket, as already told in The New-York Times. Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield, who represents the other faction of the party, has declared just as openly for a union ticket.

Mayor Strong, in answer to some questions put to him yesterday, did just what every one knew he would do—come out for a union ticket. He said:

"I am in favor of a union ticket, like we won with last year. We cannot win without it this year. You cannot quote me too strongly upon that point.

"A straight-out Republican ticket is a gift to Tammany of everything Tammany wants. That's my opinion. A straight-out ticket is a victory that Tammany won't have to fight for. I'm not in favor of giving them a victory that way or any other, and particularly not that way. I believe a good union ticket will win, just as a union ticket won last year."

T. C. Platt is for a straight ticket.

There was not a very large attendance at the meeting of the Republican County Committee, and it was barren of lively results. Chairman Lauterbach was in the chair, and the following dates for primaries and conventions were agreed to, and the places for holding them were announced:

Tuesday, Sept. 10.—Primaries in all election districts from 7 to 9 P. M. for the election of delegates to the various Assembly district conventions, which will be held on Sept. 12, and which will elect delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Saratoga Sept. 17, and also to select campaign committees in the various districts. At the primaries delegates will also be elected to all other district conventions.

Sept. 12.—Assembly district conventions for the purpose above noted.

Sept. 26.—Assembly district conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican county conventions to be held Oct. 3 in Lyric Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street.

Oct. 3.—Republican county convention.

Oct. 8.—Senatorial conventions in the twelve city Senate districts.

Oct. 10.—Assembly district conventions in all the city Assembly districts for the nomination of candidates for the Assembly.

Oct. 12.—Congressional district convention in the Tenth Congressional District, where a vacancy exists. This convention will be held at the Republican Club, 253 Eighth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

It will be noticed that the delegates to all conventions are practically to be chosen at the same primary. Mr. Platt expects to control not only the city delegation to the State Convention, but also the delegates to all other conventions.

After the business for which the meeting was called was disposed of, Benjamin Oppenheimer of the Twenty-eighth district, entered a protest against some of the primaries which were held in several election districts last Monday night for to establish organizations in them, but Mr. Lauterbach said Mr. Oppenheimer's resolution could not be acted on at a special meeting. However, he assured him that the matter would be attended to satisfactorily.

James W. Auterbach, the new member from the old Eleventh Assembly district, who succeed Cornelius N. Bliss, asked if it would not be well to incorporate in the call for the primaries and conventions the statement that no office holders could be elected as delegates. Mr. Auterbach is very much against some office holders. The committee's constitution prohibits office holders acting as delegates. Mr. Lauterbach said it would be a good idea as, fortunately or unfortunately, office holders were barred out. He said, however, that office holders could be elected as delegates to the State Convention, although not to the local conventions. John Sabine Smith asked if he understood the chair to make a ruling on this latter point, and Mr. Lauterbach said that he had made no ruling upon it.

Mr. Auten's resolution was adopted, and the Republicans will thus be reminded that they cannot elect office holders as delegates, a condition which is much to the liking of Thomas C. Platt.

MR. PLATT'S SCHEMES IN CAYUGA.

Efforts Being Made to Defeat the Nomination of B. M. Wilcox.

AUBURN, Aug. 16.—For two days there have been rumors to the effect that efforts were being made by Republicans who are friendly to Mr. Platt and the State machine to break the delegations made at Weedsport and Moravia in the interest of Assemblyman B. M. Wilcox for Senator. Cayuga County has ten delegates and Seneca County has five. The five from the neighboring county are men favorable to the Platt machine, which has no opposition over there as formidable as the opposition here.

If three Cayuga men could be obtained who would cast their votes for some candidate other than Wilcox, his failure to secure the nomination would become certain and Mr. Platt and his cohorts would have scored a substantial victory. The delegations chosen at Weedsport and Moravia were named by Mr. Wilcox, and the friends of Mr. Wilcox do not believe that there are three men among them who would lend their aid to such a scheme.

OPPOSITION TO O'CONNOR.

Probable that He Will Not Be Re-elected Senator This Fall.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 16.—It is almost a settled fact that Senator O'Connor shall be shelved this Fall, instead of being re-elected Senator. The Binghamton delegation will stand firm for Dr. William E. Johnson of Waverly. The doctor wanted the nomination two years ago, but his friends asked him to stand aside and let O'Connor run again, which he did. He will not stand aside this year. The doctor is a Platt man to the backbone.

This county will be represented by two Assemblymen this Fall, the city and towns having been divided. A warm fight is being waged in the Second District. Assemblyman Brownell is after a renomination, but he is meeting opposition. Those who oppose him can see nothing in his record to warrant giving him a third term. They want some one for Assemblyman who "knows more" than Brownell. Frank Jewell of Port Dickinson, a suburb of the city, may succeed Mr. Brownell. He is getting hold of all the country districts.

There is a lively war in the First District between Charles F. Tupper and James E. Burleigh, both representative Republicans. Burleigh was in the field first, and says he has "things" all his own way. Tupper says the story will be different when the convention ballots shall be counted. Burleigh is a pension attorney. He controls a large number of the country districts.

For the office of District Attorney, so far the Republicans have mentioned but one candidate, Harry C. Perkins, a popular young fellow who goes to church and keeps in the good graces of all classes. Nearly all districts have instructed their delegates for Mr. Perkins. George F. Lyon wants to be Supreme Court Judge, succeeding Judge Martin, who expects to be elevated to the Court of Appeals bench. Mr. Lyon is the head and shoulders of the Republican Party in Broome. What he says, as a rule, "goes."

The Democrats are making no plans for a fight in this county, and will make none until the Republican war shall cease. It is evident there will be a number of splits in the Republican Party, and some independent tickets are likely to crop out. That is what the Democrats wish to see.

COL. ELLSWORTH NOT A CANDIDATE

Does Not Want Any Nomination, Notwithstanding Mr. Platt.

LOCKPORT, Aug. 16.—The Republican situation in the Forty-fifth Senatorial District is becoming more and more interesting, there being a fierce conflict between the machine and anti-machine factions. The district comprises the counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genessee. Col. T. E. Ellsworth of this city has been reported as being an aggressive candidate for the nomination, but he denies the report, and says he has not even consented or decided to run yet, the report that Platt had chosen him to be the leader notwithstanding. It is thought that this announcement by the Platt faction shows that it is in desperate straights, and afraid of the anti-machine element.

Ex-Senator Richard Crowley and Assemblyman John H. Clark of this city and Charles E. Cromley of Niagara Falls are the anti-machine candidates for Senator. Assemblyman Thomas B. Tuttle of Lenox, Genessee County, was also in the race for the Senatorial nomination, but a few weeks ago he was informed by the county leaders that he must step down and out, because a clear road had to be left for Judge North, who wanted the nomination for the Supreme Court Bench. Mr. Tuttle apparently withdrew as requested, but in reality he worked all the harder. He is now out for the nomination again, and openly states that he is in the race, and intends to stay there.

It is understood that if Tuttle finds that he cannot get the Senatorial nomination he will then be content to run for the Assembly. This plan the leaders are determined to kill, because they do not like the trick played upon them. They have decided to nominate A. D. Sanders for a seat in the lower house.

The Senatorial Convention will be held in Albion, Orleans County, Sept. 10, two days before the Judicial Convention. From this time until that date there will be hard work by all parties interested. Although Judge North seems to be the favorite in the race for the Supreme Court bench the Lockport Republicans are pushing Judge Potter for the place. Sam Johnson of Warsaw, Wyoming County, is also a candidate for this nomination, and his delegates have been chosen. The general opinion is that the strife between the trio will be so warm that they will all have to be turned down for a dark horse to prevent a split.

AGREEMENT IN THIRTY-SEVENTH.

Madison County to Have 9 and Oswego 12 Delegates.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At the third conference between the Madison and Oswego County Republicans held to-day to agree upon a basis of representation for the Senatorial Convention, the Madison County people weakened after a good fight and an agreement was reached by which Oswego County will have twelve delegates in the convention, and Madison County nine.

The Madison County delegation reached here at noon, and consisted of Senator Charles W. Stapleton, ex-Congressman Milton Delano of Canastota, ex-Senator Charles Kellogg of Chittenango, Judge E. W. Cushman of Hamilton, C. W. Dexter of Munsville, and ex-Assemblyman William S. Leete of Oneida. Those present from Oswego were State Committeeman John T. Moet, ex-Senator George B. Sloan, ex-Assemblyman P. W. Cullinan, ex-Assemblyman N. M. Stranahan, ex-Assemblyman W. H. Selleck, ex-Justice John C. Churchill, S. B. Mead, T. M. Costello, H. R. Carrier, Mayor John D. Higgins, Forest Commissioner H. H. Lyman, County Judge Stowell, and H. A. Wilcox.

T. M. Costello was Chairman of the conference. Madison's side of the case was presented by Judge Cushman and Senator Stapleton. Those who spoke for Oswego were Mr. Cullinan, Judge Churchill and Senator Sloan. Madison County demanded equal representation in the Senatorial Convention, and Oswego insisted that the representation should be according to population. At 5 o'clock, the Madison County representatives withdrew for conference, and after a long tangle, they agreed on a motion agreeing to accept nine delegates against twelve for Oswego. This was determined upon against the earnest protest of Senator Stapleton, who withdrew from the room. It was decided to call the Senatorial Convention for Sept. 12, at Oneida, when N. M. Stranahan of Oswego County will be nominated.

RETURNS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Speaker Fish Believes a Straight Republican City Ticket Can Be Elected.

Speaker Hamilton Fish, Jr., of the Assembly, with Mrs. Fish and their daughter, returned from his European trip yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck, Assemblymen Andrews, Steinberg, Reinhard, and a few others met him at the pier. Speaker Fish and his family are in the best of health.

Mr. Fish conceded that he did not know much about current politics, and then said to the interviewers:

"There is not a particle of doubt in my mind that the Republicans will carry the State this Fall by forty or fifty thousand votes, anyway, and possibly more. Of course, there will be nothing like the upheaval of last year. That was one of those things which only happen once in a hundred years. This year we may lose some of the votes of last year, but not enough to change the result. I have been told this morning that it looked now like a straight Republican city ticket, and I wouldn't be a bit surprised to see it, and, furthermore, I wouldn't be a bit surprised to see the whole ticket go through. Pretty strong? But so are the Republicans.

"New-York has been having a regular drought. The London papers were very much interested in the canal question, and kept us pretty well informed. As far as the effect this will have on politics is concerned I really have formed no opinion, but it seems to be the question of the hour. You see, when a person is traveling all the time, as I have been doing, it is pretty hard to keep in touch with politics in a country about 3,000 miles away. I am told, however, that every Tammany brave has a story of trouble, and that things are not running as smoothly in the Wigwam as they might. This is encouraging, and I, for my part, cannot see how they can poll a respectable vote next Fall."

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Fish and his party started for his home at Garrisons.

CLAIMS BRIBERY WAS ATTEMPTED.

Robert Lewis Says He Was Offered Money to Vote for Coggeshall.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Robert Lewis, an anti-Coggeshall delegate from Westmoreland to the Republican Senatorial Convention here to-morrow, was brought here by District Attorney Klock to-day, and examined before County Judge Dunmore in a case of alleged bribery.

Lewis said he was offered by an acquaintance in Rome, by stages, $200, $500, or $1,000 to change his vote from Weaver to Coggeshall, but refused to state who made the offer, for the reason that the person making it pledged him, before he knew what the proposition would be, not to reveal the name. The proceeding before Judge Dunmore under the Criminal Code was secret, like the proceedings before a Grand Jury.

Some of Senator Coggeshall's friends claim this is a put-up job to frighten some of the delegates away from him.

Delegates for Scripture and Vann.

ROME, N. Y., Aug. 16.—At the Second Judicial District Republican Convention, held here this afternoon, J. D. Sayles, L. D. Edwards and L. M. Martin were elected delegates to the Fifth Judicial District Republican Convention, and instructed to vote for William E. Scripture of Rome and Irving G. Vann of Syracuse for Justices of the Supreme Court. None of the delegates elected is a friend of W. A. Matteson of Utica attended the convention, but have called another convention, to be held at Clinton next Tuesday. The dispute is over the boundary of the district, the Scripture men holding that the last Judiciary convention fixed upon the boundary as it then existed, and the Matteson men contending that the boundary was fixed by the recent apportionment.

A Prohibition Candidate.

VOORHEESVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Prohibitionists of Albany County have nominated H. W. Rittendorf for Senator in the Twenty-ninth District.

FROM LAKE ERIE TO TIDE WATER

The New Steel Barges on Their Way from Lorain to Brooklyn—Trifling Accident at Buffalo.

The sly steel barges which left Lorain on Sunday last for Brooklyn arrived in Buffalo on Wednesday evening.

Through some accident to the propeller of the steam barge which tows the other five, the boats were towed outside of Buffalo until a tug went to their assistance.

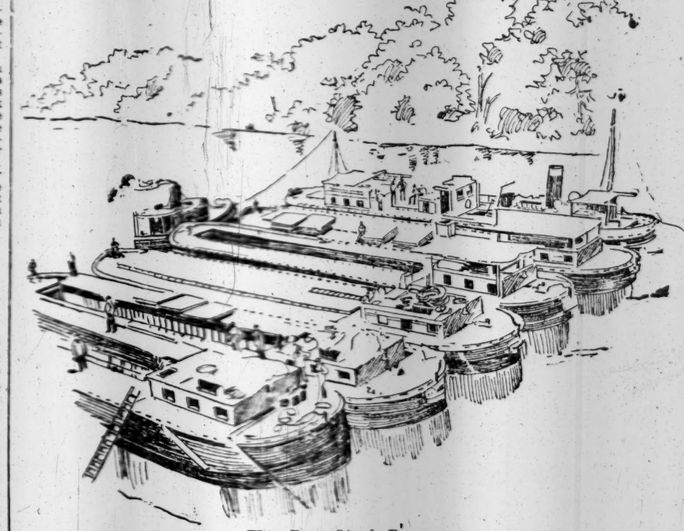
Each of the barges is constructed of mild steel, is 98 feet long, 17 feet 11 inches wide, and draws six feet of water loaded. From deck to keel it is ten feet. Their full capacity is 250 tons each, but this trip they will carry only 230 tons each.

The propeller barge is fitted with fore and aft compound engines, developing 120 horse power. The speed of the fleet, with clear water, is about six miles an hour.

Lorain is a new city on Lake Erie, about midway between Cleveland and Sandusky, or thirty-five miles west of the former city. It stands on the banks of the Black River, whose bed has been dredged out to a depth of nineteen feet up to the Johnson Wharf, where the rails were shipped.

The rapid rise of Lorain is due to the coming of the Johnson Steel Company, which established its works there last year, thus increasing the population from 4,400 to 11,000.

The voyage of these steel barges is regarded with great interest by all the lake cities. If the trip is successful much heavy freight, especially iron castings and steel rails, may be sent in this way through the Erie Canal, thus giving immensely cheaper freight charges and avoiding the cost of transhipment from steamer or freight car to barges. As soon as it has been demonstrated that steel barges of light draught can safely be towed through Lake Erie, other shippers will soon follow suit, and make the canal a more formidable competitor of the railroads than it is at present.



The New Steel Barges.
Will Navigate Lake Erie from Lorain to Brooklyn.

15,000 STRIKERS ARE SATISFIED

Tailors' Grievances Settled—Official Declaration by the Brotherhood.

The tailors' strike is virtually ended; that is, as far as the United Brotherhood of Tailors, which numbers 15,000 strikers, is concerned. At a meeting of their Executive Board last night at 30 Suffolk Street, Meyer Schoenfeld presiding, the strike was declared off.

At 200 East Broadway, where the contractors have made their headquarters, no one was to be found last night, and the proprietor said they gave up the hall Wednesday night. The headquarters for the Pants Makers' Union is at 226 Stanton Street. Walking Delegate Hirsch, who was seen there last night, said that as far as his union was concerned the strike was off, and that all but ten contractors had signed the new contract. The same condition of affairs prevailed at the headquarters of the Jacket Makers' Union at 71 Suffolk Street, where the Executive Committee of the association met and rejoiced.

The Vest Makers' Union, consisting of Local Assemblies 436 and 1,058, with a total membership of 2,500 men and women, met last night at Liberty Hall, 257 East Houston Street, and decided to submit a contract to the contractors demanding, among other things, 25 to 30 per cent. increase of wages, a bond or mortgage to secure payment, and a clause to the effect that no contractor shall employ help unless he has three or more machines.

Spain's Financial Year.

From The London Standard.

The Madrid Gazette has published statistics showing the results of the financial year ending June 30, 1895. The revenue actually collected during the twelve months amounted to £28,064,759, being a falling off of £212,604, compared with the figures of the financial year 1893-4. The expenditure, on the other hand, had been £30,094,473. The falling off in revenue had been chiefly noticed in customs, which decreased £554,744; in lotteries which decreased £137,045; land taxes, about £58,000, and industrial and commercial taxes, about £72,000. Among the ways and means extraordinary of last year were the £240,000 that Morocco paid on account of the indemnity for the Melilla affair of 1893, and the consequences of the Cuban war were revealed in an increase of £176,000 in the revenue accruing from the moneys paid by the families of young conscripts to exempt them from military service.

The Bank of Spain advanced to the Minister of Finance part of the money required to cover the deficiencies of revenue in 1894-95, and when the bank and Treasury settled their accounts for the twelve months ending June 30, 1895, the bank received Treasury pagares, bearing 4½ per cent., for the balance in its favor, which was slightly over £1,650,000. The Minister of Finance expects that the budget for 1895-6, which the Cortes voted in June before the recess began, will probably show a larger deficit than the last financial year, owing to the falling off in so many sources of revenue noticed since the end of 1894, and even outside the contingencies of the Cuban revolt that must tell upon Spanish finance. The budget deficits that have been accumulating for several years have now caused the floating debt to increase to proportions that will oblige the Government to consolidate it very soon, as it already exceeds £18,500,000.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

INSANE WOMAN CALLS ON HER COUSINS

Mrs. Kopperman, Who Tried to Kill Herself in Canada, Now in Hospital.

Mrs. Sarah M. Kopperman, thirty-nine years old, wife of M. M. Kopperman, a shoe manufacturer of 746 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, created a scene yesterday afternoon in the store of Louis Schaehne & Brother, 16 Walker Street. She says the Schaehnes are her cousins.

The woman, who, the hospital surgeons say, is undoubtedly insane, entered the store about 4 o'clock and claimed relationship with the brothers. Mr. Schaehne said yesterday that he had not seen her for seventeen years, and did not know her. The brothers tried to prevail upon her to leave their place and go home, but she refused and became much excited, saying that if she went there her husband would throw her out.

She further stated that before she went away a week ago to visit Flora Worthberg, her daughter by her first husband, her husband compelled her to sign a paper releasing him from the bonds of matrimony, and that as a consideration therefor he gave her $2000.

Mrs. Kopperman told her cousins, the Schaehnes, that she had thrown away $150, fearing she would be arrested for having it. "Why," said she, "the police are after me now; there are detect

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLAND'S AGRICULTURAL DECAY

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR UPON THE LAND, (and Other Papers.) The Report of a Conference upon Land, &c. Edited by J. A. Hobson. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

We all know of the agricultural decline in England, and how the year 1877 marked the beginning of that collapse. Rents of land owners and profits of farmers have been "generally and largely reduced," and, above all, the wages of the rural laborers have made less advance than those of the lowest-paid town laborers." Something which shows how the number of agricultural laborers has diminished may be taken from the English census. In 1851 there were 1,253,890 laborers; in 1891, 780,900. If we compare these figures with the normal increase of the general population, we find that, while the population has augmented by 28 per cent., the number of agricultural laborers has diminished by 21 per cent.

The condition of the land is shown in the fact that during twenty-odd years 2,000,000 of acres of what had been arable land have become what are called, for want of a better name, "permanent pasture." Necessarily, to the politico-economists, the question which presents itself is, "How can there have come about such a diminution in the employment of the land?" Of course, if there is no land to be tilled, there can be no want for labor. Why, then, does not England abandon agriculture and devote herself exclusively to manufactures or commerce? That would mean the physical deterioration of a great race, and it is not certain that even the 780,900 agricultural laborers, if turned into the factories, would bring about any betterment of present conditions. There are already too many unemployed in the cities and towns.

"How far is it possible," asks Mr. Hobson, "to place this superfluous labor upon the vacant and half-cultivated land under such conditions as to make the land yield its increase and support the laborers and their families in decency and comfort?" It may be questioned whether it would arrest the general decline of English agriculture; still, what it would do would be to stop in a measure the overflow from country to town. That one major and gravest of all problems England has to face is her dependence for her bread and meat on foreign nations. With each succeeding year the solution of this question becomes the more difficult; no wonder England wants to hold the supremacy of the seas, for should there be a general European war she might have to fight for her loaf of bread. If the latest statistics are correct, every Englishman is dependent for two-thirds of his food on other countries.

The volume under notice we cannot look upon as presenting any cure for such conditions. At best the excellent work done by those who are desirous that some of the land be tilled is to be looked on as offering a palliative, or, better, as something to relieve the wants of needy and industrious people. As far as practical work goes, the lessons found in this volume are of the best, though of course land tenure and a good many other things are different in the United States. Nevertheless, we do plant colonies in the United States—sometimes in the neighborhood of our large centres of population—and those having the welfare of certain classes of new-comers at heart would do well to study Mr. Hobson's volume.

Among the many excellent papers, one by the Rev. John Burrows is conspicuous for its common sense. The main idea he entertains is, instead of going into a large business for the few, to make the land furnish a livelihood for the many. While some advocate a three-acre plot, Mr. Burrows would give six acres to the man or to the family. "On this area, thoroughly cultivated by playing the rôle of cow keepers and pig feeders, rather than of ordinary farmers, and by buying and selling on the co-operative plan, there is room in England for a million of such farms." He proposes syndicates for the purchase of farms, and, when a property is divided, the selling of the smaller plots to purchasers on the installment plan. "Extensive cultivation," this authority believes, can never be as good as "intensive cultivation." Capital is necessary in all the schemes, and so there has been a proposition to extend what was begun, we think, in England in 1893, and that is the agricultural bank system. If there are some lucky English farmers who keep a bank account, there are many who have no facilities for doing so.

But it will always be difficult to get advances on a green or growing crop without asking, as is done in India, usurious interest. The risk is too great. According to English law, there is no tangible security that can be given on produce other than a bill of sale. We do not know whether there ever was introduced into England the Southern ante-bellum system of advances as carried out by factors. Conservatism in England is a good thing, but in regard to co-operation of credit Mr. Harold Moore writes: "I may point out that in every European country, not excluding Turkey, there exist co-operative unions, or people's banks, for the purpose of securing credit for those possessing small means, and that everywhere such banks have been recognized as having beneficial, social, and economic results." There is such a bank near Tunbridge Wells, in Kent, formed on the same plan as suggested by the German Raiffeisen banks. It started with £200, and seems to be doing well. Interest is 5 per cent. on loans, and 3 per cent. is given on deposits.

Surprising to relate, there has been an effort made to carry out land co-operation in Ireland under the auspices of the Irish Agricultural Society. Especially has this society been of benefit to the dairy industry. Ireland might be made the great butter-producing country of Europe if it had kept pace with the times. But because there was more enterprise and more knowledge in Sweden and Denmark, Irish dairy products were driven out long ago. Five years ago the effort was made to organize the land labor in Ireland, and, the Hon. Horace Plunket says, with the best results. This authority inveighs against former usury as practiced in Ireland, and the hardness of "the gombeen man," for thus it happened that credit, "instead of being as legitimate an auxiliary to agriculture as it is to all other industries, remains a demoralizing abuse."

An agricultural training school of some size is described as existing in Essex. It takes in part young men, who if they behave themselves, acquire at Langley a preliminary training, and then can fill situations in Canada. The farm work exists in connection with the Self-Help Emigration Society. There were many boys who came to Langley taken from the London streets and they represented "every degree of unfitness for life, if left without some special help and training." Generally they had no trade. There were many adults. Rules were not rigid. Good simple fare, regular habits, at once told to the advantage of the pupils. For bad behavior some were dismissed. Generally two or more months were spent in agricultural work and the men found places in the colonies. Some of the difficulties at such farms Mr. Bolton King thus explains: "The applicant was found, on the average, to be, first, an unskilled workman who had rarely had any permanent situation. Second, he is strongly attached to his own locality, and is firmly convinced that the committee can find him a job right here. Third, he is generally convinced that it is the function of the committee to remodel the whole industrial system, with immediate benefit to himself."

Loose philanthrophy wrecks all institutions where conditions are not studied, but surely this one of agricultural relief has its advantage, because if a man will work he can produce the food he consumes. Providing an individual is fairly sound, he can handle a spade, a hoe, or a rake, and earn his living. Pauper labor is treated by Mr. Harriet Roberts and, strange to say, such labor has in certain circumstances, been found to pay. Those who are doing such good work in Boston, Chicago, and New-York, with their University Settlements, will find a special chapter on the subject by T. Locke Worthington, where the attention of philanthropists is called to the instruction and amusement to be given to the English agricultural laborers.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S

BULLETIN OF

NEW BOOKS

For the week ending Aug. 17, 1895.

BALZAC, COMPLETE WORKS OF.

Edited by George Saintsbury. New Volume.

Vol. III. At the Sign of the Cat and Racket, (La Maison du Chat-qui-Pelote.) Translated by Clara Bell. With a Preface by George Saintsbury and 3 Illustrations, Etched and Drawn by W. Boucher. Pp. xii., 277. 12mo, silk, gilt top. $1.50.

CAMBRIDGE NATURAL SCIENCE MANUALS.

PHYSICAL SERIES. General Editor, R. T. Glazebrook, M. A., F. R. S. Solution and Electrolysis. By William Cecil Dampier Whetham, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Pp. viii., 296. 12mo, cloth. $1.90 net.

CLIMATES (THE) AND BATHS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Being the Report of a Committee of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. W. M. Ord, M. D., Chairman; A. E. Garrod, M. D., Hon. Sec'y.

Vol. I. The Climates of the South of England, and the Chief Medicinal Springs of Great Britain. Map. Pp. xvi., 640. 8vo, cloth. $6.50.

CROCKETT. The Stickit Minister, and Some Common Men.

With a Prefatory Poem by Robert Louis Stevenson. New Edition. With over 50 Illustrations by Waterlow, Pennell, Burn Murdoch, MacGeorge, H. Moxon Cook, and others. Pp. xiii., 290. 12mo, cloth. $1.50.

DRAGE. The Problem of the Aged Poor.

By Geoffrey Drage. Pp. xvii., 375. 12mo, cloth. $2.00.

ECONOMIC CLASSICS.

Edited by W. J. Ashley. New Volume.

Peasant Rents. Being the First Half of an Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and on the Sources of Taxation. By Richard Jones, 1831. Pp. xii., 207. 16mo, cloth. 75 cents.

GILLIES. The Theory and Practice of Counter-Irritation.

By H. Cameron Gillies, M. D. Pp. xii., 236. 8vo, cloth. $2.50.

LINDSAY. An Introduction to the Study of Zoology.

By B. Lindsay, C. S. of Girton College, Cambridge. With 124 Illustrations and Diagrams. Pp. xix., 356. 12mo, cloth. $1.60 net.

MACMILLAN'S ILLUSTRATED STANDARD NOVELS.

New Volume.

Maid Marian and Crotchet Castle.

By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. With an Introduction by George. Salnstbury. Pp. xxxvi., 321. 12mo, cloth. $1.25.

SPENSER. The Faerie Queene.

Edited by Thomas J. Wise. The Text collated from Four Editions, including that of 1590. With 85 full-page Illustrations, 80 Canto Headings, 60 Tailpieces, and specially designed Cover by Walter Crane. To be completed in Nineteen Parts, published monthly. Book III., Part VII. Large post 4to. $3.00 net. Sold in sets only.

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LITERARY NOTES

—Stanley J. Weyman's new work, "From the Memoirs of a Minister of France," is now in press at Longmans, Green & Co.'s in London. It will be issued with 36 illustrations.

—The Century Company will issue this Autumn "Life in Thackeray Under the Second Empire," by Miss Anna L. Bicknell, an Englishwoman who was governess to the future Duchesse de Tascher de la Pagerie and lived at Tuileries many years, knowing the Empress with some intimacy.

—Frederic Harrison will conclude his Forum paper on "The Great Victorian Writers," with an article in the September number on George Eliot. A paper on Huxley, by R. N. Hutton, editor of The London Spectator, will be printed in the same number. Theodore Roosevelt has written for it a paper on "The Enforcement of the Law."

—A Biography of Sir Andrew Clark, the eminent London physician, will be issued later this year by the Messrs. Longman. It has been written by Canon Malcolm MacColl and W. H. Allchin. Mr. Gladstone contributes to the work an introduction.

—The new edition of Lockhart's "Life of Scott," which Andrew Lang is preparing, will be issued in style uniform with the Border edition of the Waverly Novels.

—The Christina Rossetti Birthday Book announced in England by Macmillan & Co. has been compiled by Olivia Rossetti, eldest daughter of W. M. Rossetti.

—Walter Scott, the London publisher, will add to the Scott Library formerly the Camelot Series "Vasari's Lives of the Italian Painters," selected and edited with a preface by Havelock Ellis.

—Mr. Heinemann, the London publisher, has arranged for the following volumes in his new series called "Short Histories of the Ancient and Modern Literatures of the World," "French Literature," by Edward Dowden, "Ancient Greek," by Gilbert G. A. Murray, "Italian," by Dr. Richard Garnett, "Modern Scandinavian," by Dr. Georg Brandes, of Copenhagen, "Japanese," by Basil Hall Chamberlain, and "English Literature," by the editor of the series, Edmund Gosse.

—Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that on and after the issue of the next number of The Bookman, (which will be the first of a second volume,) the date of publication will be changed to the 25th instead of the 15th of the month. The next number published on Aug. 25, will be the September number, "but as this would seem to omit entirely the August number, it will be called August-September, it will not be a doublenumber, for subscribers for the year will receive, notwithstanding this change, twelve numbers."

—A signal example of the growing interest now shown in early American history is seen in The Colonial Magazine, a new periodical published by Bosworth, Hyde and Hyde, at 114 Fifth Avenue. It is devoted to the interests of the patriotic organizations of America, which means that it aims to reach large and influential circles who are doing more than any others have done to awaken and deepen public interest in our own past. The present number has a varied and extended table of contents. It is printed on heavy paper from good type, has illustrations, and is bound in an attractive and appropriate cover. So good a first number gives promise of many more good ones. Success should attend an enterprise begun so well, and for which the room would seem to be ample.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

MEMBERSHIP AND RELIGIOUS CORPORATIONS OF NEW-YORK. Containing the new laws, as revised by the Statutory Revision Commission and enacted by the Legislature of 1895, &c., together with forms. By Robert C. Cumming and Frank B. Gilbert. 8vo. New-York: Banks & Brothers.

THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA. By Edward Washburn Hopkins. 8vo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

MAYOR'S ANNUAL MESSAGE AND THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS to the City Council of the City of Chicago for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1894. 8vo. Chicago: Cameron, Amberg & Co.

MYSTERIA. History of the Secret Doctrines and Mystic Rites of Ancient Religions and Mediaeval and Modern Secret Orders. By Dr. Otto Henne Am Rhyn. 12mo. New-York: J. Fitzgerald & Co. 50 cents.

THE MILITARY CODE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. With Extracts from the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure; also, Rules and Articles of War. 12mo. New-York: Banks & Brothers.

BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN. The Scenery and Splendors of the United Kingdom, Royal Residences, Homes of Princes and Noblemen, Palaces, Castles, and Stately Houses, Beauties of Mountain, Lake, and River. Photographs Taken by Permission of the Queen and Others. Quarto. New-York: The Werner Co. $6.75.

THE ADVENTURES OF HAJJI BABA OF ISPAHAN. By James Morier. In two volumes. 12mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $2.50.

ONE DEAD AND THE OTHER DRUNK

Samuel Acker Was Shot in the Head—His Brother, Who Lay Unconscious Near Him, Arrested.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Samuel Acker, who lived with his brother about three miles from this village, was found dead in his barn this evening. There was a hole in his head, caused by the charge from a shotgun which lay broken in pieces beside him. On the floor, a few feet away from the body of Samuel lay William, his brother. He was not hurt in any way, but was as oblivious to the world for the time being as his brother was. William was so intoxicated that he had not been revived up to a late hour. At times he was able to talk, only to fall into a lethargy in a few seconds.

The brothers lived together, and no one else lived with them or very close to them. It is known they quarreled and fought frequently.

After much trouble William was induced to try to make some explanation of the circumstances. What he said was disjointed and rambling, and it took an hour to drag a score of words from him. He said the gun they kept loaded for woodchuck. When asked how his brother was shot he said Samuel had been hitting the gun on a stone wall to break it. He could not be kept awake long enough to tell why his brother wanted to break the gun.

Samuel's sleeve was torn from his coat, and there are other evidences of a struggle. A half empty jug containing whisky was found in the barn not far from where the brothers lay. William was arrested by Chief Carrigan, and committed by Justice Valentine to await the orders of Coroner Niles of Yonkers.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION WORK

Making Ready Lists of Officers Who Must Pass Examinations.

The clerks in the Bureau of Elections were hard at work yesterday copying the Democratic and Republican lists of persons selected to be Election Inspectors and officers, for publication in The City Record. When this is completed, the work of investigating the character of each applicant will be begun. These investigations are made by the police and the reports forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

In addition to the police investigation, the Good Government Clubs will also look into the character of all persons whose names appear on the lists submitted to the Police Board. Arrangements are now being made in accordance with the directions of the Police Commissioners to put all the election officers through a civil service examination to test their qualifications. The first of these examinations will be held about Sept. 1.

Chief Rodenbaugh has arranged to examine the men in batches of several hundred. Each examination will take over forty or fifty minutes. The election officers must be confirmed by Sept. 30.

Chief Clerk Allen of the Election Bureau said that a much better class of men were submitted in the lists this year than ever before. This he believed was due to the announcement made early in the Summer by the Police Commissioners that only intelligent, capable men would be appointed.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 16.—Michael Holleran, a man prominent in city politics, was assaulted by four negroes in front of the largest hotel in the city last night and killed. The street was crowded at the time. One negro struck Holleran on the head with a pine board in the end of which was a screw three inches long. The screw penetrated the brain. Words and an old grudge were at the bottom of the affair. The negro escaped.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Ralph Henderson, an eight-year-old boy, has his Newfoundland dog to thank for being alive to-day. The boy was playing on the canal bank last evening, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. After going down the second time the dog swam out to his aid, and the little fellow caught hold of the dog's long hair and was towed to a safe landing.

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 16.—The log house of Mrs. Callie Harrell, near Arlington, was destroyed by fire last night, and she and her two daughters were burned to death and their bodies entirely consumed. The son, who slept in the rear of the house, escaped with his life. Foul play is suspected, and the Sheriff has left for Arlington with bloodhounds.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 16.—George Browning, a prominent resident of this county, was shot by his wife and killed instantly last night. The weapon used was a pistol. Mrs. Browning then secured a rifle and shot herself, and the wound will result in her death. Jealousy was the cause for the tragedy. Browning was very well known as a nurseryman.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Leavenworth, Kan., Aug. 16.—A big seven-story distillery was destroyed by fire here this morning. E. Sherman of Peru, Ill., recently rebuilding the building and fitted it up as a distillery. It was formerly a sugar factory, and was owned by the Hamlins of Buffalo, N. Y. The fire's loss is $110,000, and he has no insurance. Sheriff Rotherberg's cooper's shops adjoining were damaged to the extent of $10,000, fully insured.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The main building of the Buffalo & Clark Stove Company works was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss on building and water is $10,000.

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 16.—The upper floor and roof of the residence of A. H. Beebe of Belleville was burned this morning. Loss, $2,000; insurance.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16.—George L. Diehl & Co.'s grate and mantel factory was badly damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The Pinche & Le May Knitting Mills at Salem were burned last night. Loss, $10,000.

The Watermelon Opened His Mouth.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"There is no mistaking the fact that colored people are very fond of watermelon. This fact I had illustrated to me not long ago," said Captain of Detectives Miller. "One of my men had arrested a young colored man charged with larceny, and while he was waiting to be 'sweated' by me the latter made some remark to him about watermelon.

"The darky responded: 'Well, if I have to go to jail I certainly like some watermelon first. This was an opening for me, and as I am a man hard to 'break,' I sent out and got a large, juicy melon, and, placing it in front of him in my office, told him that if he would tell the truth he could eat the whole melon.

"At first he refused, but the bait was too tempting, and in a few minutes he told me who his accomplices were. I shall remember this fact in the future when dealing with a stubborn negro."

A NOVELTY IN NEWPORT

Mrs. August Belmont Introduces a Postilion Turnout.

BROUGHT ONE FROM FRANCE

Plans for the Coaching Parade Which Will Take Place To-day —Col. Jay will Drive the Leading Coach.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Mrs. August Belmont was out on the drive to-day and at the polo grounds with her French postilion turnout, the first ever seen in Newport. Two horses are attached to a low phaeton-shaped vehicle, and a rider seated on one of the animals drives both, while the occupants of the vehicle sit back and view the scenery. Behind all is a flunky sitting in a high rumble. Miss Grace Wilson was out with Mrs. Belmont, and they created a great sensation with the novel "rig."

The coaching parade will take place to-day, the line forming at 12:45 o'clock. Col. William Jay will lead off, followed by W. Watts Sherman, Eugene Higgins, James J. Van Alen, Dr. W. Seward Webb Prescott, Lawrence W. Forbes Morgan, J. D. Roman Baldwin, August Belmont, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Perry Belmont, and Theodore A. Havemeyer. Luncheon will be served at the Country Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained to-night, in honor of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who are their guests. It was a large dinner company, with a superb floral decoration. Mrs. Theodore K. Gibbs and Mrs. Alexander Barret gave ladies' luncheons this noon. Dinners were given to-night by Miss C. A. Hamilton, Mrs. William Barton Hopkins, and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

James J. Van Alen formally announces that he will have another bicycle meet this season, probably early in September. It will be exclusively for riders of the wheel, and, unlike last season, no carriage parties will be asked to join.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages included, from New-York, Worthington Whitehouse and Graham Stokes, visiting Cornelius Vanderbilt; Mrs. Samuel H. Clark, visiting Mrs. James H. Clarke; Miss Sloane, visiting Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; C. E. Sands, visiting Miss Anna Sands. Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir Derham of Tuxedo Park, are guests of Mrs. Emaline Dore. The Rev. William J. Tilleyat of Arlington, N. J., is the guest of William S. Brounell.

Among the other arrivals to-day were Heber R. Bishop, Miss E. Maloney, Miss J. Maloney, Jay M. Ross, Mrs. C. F. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Housman, Miss Adele Depierris, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Humbert, R. A. Watson, Mrs. P. N. Pendleton, John Brenton Copp, Herbert Francke, Dr. W. M. Dailey, H. L. Taylor, W. R. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. William Crittenden Adams, New-York; Mrs. Charles Frash, Miss Lillian Frash, Springfield, Mass.; Miss Mary E. Lyon, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Cheney, G. T. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Otis, Waldo E. Nason, G. S. Sumner, Robert Grosvenor Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Mellen, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Leavitt, J. H. Weld, Miss Ella A. Bullock, Mrs. William Channing Simmons, Boston.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Clarence K. Peck, Walter S. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice W. Kozminski, Mrs. Mary M. Conlan, Chicago; Mrs. C. F. McMurray, Troy; Mrs. William B. Pardee, William S. Pardee, Miss Pardee, New-Haven; John M. Kennedy, Jr., Miss Cornita Kennedy, Miss Bertha Kennedy, C. Russell Jones, Walter Godley, Robert D. Ghr skey, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Brewster and family, Newburg; Reginald Reynolds, G. O. Braman, Norwich; Percy E. Thomas, Miss H. Rogers, Paterson, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ayres, Dayton, Ohio; C. B. Alling, Mrs. C. T. Baldwin, Derby, Conn.; Charles S. Wright, Bath Beach; J. Coxe Nostrand, George A. Betts, H. M. Hoyt, Brooklyn; D. J. Russell, Miss Annie Murray, Danbury; George Washburn, Constantinople; Mrs. E. G. Butler, Miss Marion L. Butler, Rockville, Conn.; Mrs. J. E. Woodbridge, Chester, Penn.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Worthington Whitehouse, Graham Stokes, Dr. W. Seward Webb, Craig W. Wadsworth, C. E. Sands, Gilbert Francklin, Oliver S. Campbell, Mrs. W. Denison Hatch, New-York; H. Casimir Derham, Tuxedo; George H. Norman, Newport; Capt. Fonqubar, United States Navy; Lieut. John T. Martin, United States Army; Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Otis, Mrs. M. J. Griffith, Mrs. M. F. Kimball, Boston; Mrs. C. F. McMurray, Troy.

Capt. Fonqubar, United States Navy, is the guest of Capt. G. H. Perkins, United States Navy.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included Gardner Beales, Seavey Battelle, Boston; R. B. Lyman, Mrs. A. J. Stephenson, Lockport, N. Y.; R. H. Worthington, Miss Helker, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Lucilia H. Alexander, John Alexander, Jr., Miss Helen Duncan Alexander, Warren Hedman, Miss Ella Hedman, Miss Rhodes, Edward S. Cmp, Benjamin Pratt, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Waterman, Beloit, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Barber, Albany, and G. B. Deny, Omaha.

Society never tires of dancing. There were balls Wednesday and Thursday, but the Casino dance to-night was the best attended of the season.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with a superb gown of dove-colored satin and a coronet of sparkling diamonds in her hair, was a most conspicuous figure. Mrs. F. G. d'Hauteville, Paul d'Hauteville, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Miss Sherman, W. W. Sherman, Pierrepont H. Duryea, Mrs. George Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., A. A. Conkling, Mr. and Mrs Harper Pennington, Atherton Blight, Miss Blight, Miss Bessie Hunter, Miss Seatt Max Agassiz, Lord Westmeath, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Cushing, T. F. Cushing, A Leghalt, the Belgian Minister, R. R. Remington, Stewart M. Brice, Dr. and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins, Walter Andrews, F. W. Andrews, H. D. Cleveland, Philip Kearney, Howard A. Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Col. Reginald Norman, Mr James Otis, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Cecil Barret, Miss Barret.

H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., H. R. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Otho Cushing, H. R. Taylor, W. C. Eustis, Commander Longnecker, United States Navy; J. G. Beresford, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, A. de Navarro, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Wm. Vanderbilt, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Miss Sichray, J. Smith, Miss Garrrison, Miss Forsyth, Miss Hattie Gammel, Mrs. George Hoffman, Capt. N. Ludlow, United States Navy, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, L. Winthrop, Jr., Dr. W. Seward Webb, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Worthington Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Reginald Ronalds, Miss Blight, and Winthrop Rutherford were there.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 16.—For several weeks society here has been awaiting the arrival of the North Atlantic squadron, and was delighted to-day when the United States dispatch boat Dolphin, Capt. Buckingham, cast anchor in the harbor. She could not have asked for a heartier welcome. The whole fleet, consisting of the New-York, Montgomery, Minneapolis, and Raleigh, left Newport Thursday, and will arrive at Bar Harbor Monday morning. C. C. Baldwin, the well-known New-York banker, is a guest on board the Dolphin.

Capt. Buckingham and four of the officers were driven out to Kebo to-day, where James T. Woodward of New-York met them and several hours were spent in watching the gay crowd of golfers, who were playing on the Kebo links. The Columbia will join the fleet the latter part of next week.

A. Bleecker Banks gave a delightful dinner party at Kebo this evening. The large round table was tastefully decorated with flowers. Those in the party were Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Carter, Miss Sard, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Mairs, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Joseph Harriman, Mr. Hardy, and William Laimbeer.

The sixth handicap golf tournament will be played on the Kebo links to-morrow morning. There are more entries this week than in any previous tournament, and the contest gives promise of being a very exciting one. Those who have entered are L. Harvey Dulles, R. F. Phifer, J. A. Tyng, Llewelyn Barry, Edward C. Knight, Jr., George P. Bowler, Marcellus Coxe, William Rauch, Ralph Pulitzer, C. Baldwin, W. Woodward, William Lawrence Green, Charles B. Pike, Herbert Harriman, George McFadden, B. R. Ruggles, Martin Van Buren, George T. Newhall, D. W. C. Falls, Dennie M. Hare, Frederick May, G. Otis Post, Thomas Paton, T. T. Hare, Joseph Harriman, Gerden Fellowes, Dr. Guy Fairfax Whiting, A. Howard Hinkle, M. P. Jones, and William Mairs.

A very enjoyable dinner was given at the Louisburg last evening by Mrs. Charles L. Colby. The floral decorations were of especial beauty, consisting of a large centrepiece of pink and white gladioli, surrounded by a border of maidenhair ferns. Those present were Miss Hoyt, Miss McCormick, Miss Stokes, Miss Dimock, Miss Hawkins, Miss Phelps, Miss Colby, Miss Snyder, Miss Davis, Miss Griswold, Charles Pike, Mr. Hecksher, A. M. Hoyt, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Patterson, James Ross Todd, Charles L. Colby, Howard Colby, and Everett Colby.

Thomas Stokes of New-York is stopping for a few days with his brother, Anson Phelps Stokes, at the Dutch cottage, on Kebo Street. Prof. Graham Lusk of the Yale Faculty, New-Haven, is also a guest at the Dutch cottage.

The yacht Coronet came into port yesterday, with the owner, A. C. James of New-York on board. C. F. Stearns and Howard Wilson accompanied him.

A hop at one of the principal hotels to-night brought out a large number of young people from the cottages and other hotels, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele, Miss Steele, Miss Helen Steele, Clarence Pell, Miss Charlotte Pell, Miss Smith, Miss Latimer, Miss Bush, Capt. T. J. Bush, Miss Byrd, Miss Lucy Byrd, Miss Anna E. Van Wyck, Miss Pauline Kean, Julian M. Gerard, D. W. C. Falls, Miss Buck, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, D. A. Hawkins, Miss Livingston, Albert B. Boardman, Miss Mary Boyd, Miss Barclay, H. G. Spooner, Miss Cameron, B. R. Ruggles, J. M. Dill, Charles W. Burr, Baron Von Schrivierin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Dugro, Miss Goodridge, Irving Parish, Henry Dudley, the Misses Dudley, Miss Baibach, Miss Cornelia H. Bow, J. C. Otis Post, Miss Mary Scott, and George T. Newhall.

William K. Vanderbilt's yacht Valiant left Bar Harbor last night after a visit of a few days.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, commanding the United States Army, has arrived at Bar Harbor, and is spending a few days as the guest of Secretary Lamont at Sorrento. The General will be present at the reception to be given at Kebo Aug. 20 to Secretary Herbert and the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Herbert Johnson, the celebrated Boston tenor, entertained the guests at one of the principal hotels last evening. He sang a few selections from "Cavalleria Rusticana," which were heartily applauded by the fashionable audience present. Walter S. Swornsbourne of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, played a violin obligato, while the accompaniments were played by Walter Pick of the New-York Conservatory.

Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Martin of New-York is the guest of Mr. Charles William Bergner at Am Meer.

Arrivals to-day: A. W. Longfellow, Jr., Frank Houghton, Miss Annie M. Houghton, F. B. Washburn, A. E. King, Miss F. B. King, Boston; S. J. Fuller, Dion C. Seith, Mrs. A. F. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Goodman, Mrs. L. O'Brien, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. H. A. Moses, Miss E. H. Moses, Miss N. F. Cary, Arthur G. Moses, D. W. Kiegan, New-York; Frederick L. Jack, Boston; Richard Lansing, P. H. Winsor, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cuttio, Miss Hamilton, Miss C. Parshall, W. D. E. Allen of Point Comfort, Little Deer Isle; Mrs. G. H. Williams, Baltimore; Mrs. Joseph E. Willard, Miss Willard of Fairfax, Va.; Mr. D. Torrance, New-York; N. P. Emerson, Boston; Marquis De Montagliari, Washington, D. C.; Wainwright Parish, New-York; Mrs. Kuhmen, Miss Kuhmen, Miss Alice Kuhmen, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Mary C. Carroll, Albert H. Carroll, Walter C. Carroll, Baltimore.

LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson returned to Lenox to-day after a trip to Newport and Bar Harbor, and will remain here for the rest of the season. They will entertain considerably.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Devereux and family, who have been spending a few weeks at Saratoga, returned to Plumstead to-day. They will remain here for the rest of the season. Miss Mildred Devereux is interested in bicycling and boating.

Mrs. E. J. Bartol and Mrs. Henry C. Regester of Philadelphia arrived in Lenox today, and will remain for some time driving about the country. Another driving party in Lenox to-day was that of Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Dechart of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Cruikshank of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Moore of New-York. They are making a driving tour through the country.

Among the members of the Diplomatic Corps who will join Baron Thielman of the German Legation, who already has arrived with his attachés, will be Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, and Mayroyoni Bey, the Turkish Minister. They will remain here through the Autumn.

Mrs. Francis A. Barlow and her daughter, Miss Lulu Barlow, left to-day for Murray Bay, Canada, where they will attend the wedding of I. N. P. Stokes and Miss Minturn, which will take place next Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker, who have been spending some time at Manhattan Beach, will return to Lenox in a few days.

Brayton Ives returned to Lenox to-day.

A small dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Shaw last evening. Among the guests were Miss Pauline Shaw, Mrs. E. McE. Livingston, Miss Clara Dows, and F. A. Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heredia, who have been spending the last two weeks at Narragansett Pier, returned to Lenox today, and will remain here for the rest of the season.

Among the best players at the golf grounds to-day were Miss E. Johnson, daughter of Eastman Johnson. She was at the grounds with Miss Ives, who also plays a good game. Other players to-day were J. Sargent Price, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, and John Alexandre.

Edward P. Taft of Providence, R. I., with a party of friends, visited the Lebanon Shakers to-day.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—"Famous Men at Famous Dinners" was the subject of the lecture delivered this morning by William H. McElroy of New-York City. It concluded his series in the Saratoga Summer lectures. Prof. G. Frederick Wright of Oberlin College will be the lecturer next week.

The Grand Union Hotel waiters gave their eleventh annual reception and ball at the Town Hall to-night.

Manager Suarez has made a general assignment, and the Everett House was closed this morning. Cubans were his patrons.

The Empire Association of Deaf-Mutes today elected the following officers: President —T. H. Jewell of Rome; Vice President—C. H. Baxley of Troy; Secretary—H. Van Allen of Johnstown; Treasurer—J. R. Pimm of Auburn; Directors—The Rev. C. O. Dauber of Buffalo, Thomas Godfrey of Brooklyn, and Charles Stowell of Troy. The next annual meeting will be held at Rochester. The delegates devoted this afternoon and evening to sightseeing about town. They will leave for their respective homes tomorrow.

A hop was given in the Congress Hall ballrooom to-night.

Mrs. Claflin, wife of ex-Gov. Claflin, of Massachusetts, entertained the guests at Dr. Strong's sanitarium by a graphic sketch and tribute to her personal friend, the late poet John G. Whitttier. Appreciative words were also spoken by Judge Reynolds, Bishop John P. Newman, the Rev. Dr. M. D. Crawford, the Rev. Dr. Rust, Judge Smith and Gen. Bussey, all of whom are summering here.

Among the late arrivals from New-York are Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McMasters, W. F. McMasters, S. Perkins, E. Cohn, N. Bozeman, Miss M. McKelvey, Reif, Mrs. J. C. Earnest, J. B. Hollhan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hinse, the Misses Dinkleman, J. Brosmar, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Shearman, Miss E. Falk, Miss I. McMasters, Mr. and Mrs. S. Cohn, W. Spiess, E. Necarschmer, G. W. McKelvey, and Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Rust.

Dr. and Mrs. P. Murray, Angela Mrs. Brosman, L. M. Gerlan, Mrs. W. Harbaun, M. P. Ahern, Miss S. M. Chapman, H. Tihgue, E. W. Bloomingdale, Mrs. J. Seligman, Mrs. I. Odell, W. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Ord, Mary J. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. J. Riddle, Miss M. Bloomingdale, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Osborn, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. F. Beckstein, Miss A. C. Rau, J. I. Reid, G. J. Bascom. Mrs. I. Wormser, I. Wormser, Mrs. E. E. Odell, G. E. Keller, Mrs. W. B. Stuart, F. Ord, S. Crane, Mrs. E. W. Bloomingdale, Miss B. Newman, Miss Osborn, Master Osborn, H. A. Cohen, A. M. Rau, G. Leary.

F. A. Ware, Miss F. B. Brown, G. Chesterman, J. A. Kelly, J. C. Wolff, F. Meyer, W. W. Bolton, E. Hemstel, Miss A. De G. Brown, Miss R.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:00 to 12:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Boccaccio.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—Baseball—4:00—New-York vs. Brooklyn.

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New Men for the Police Force.

Fitzgerald's Love of Flowers.

From Temple Bar.

It seems to me (but, I believe, it seems so every year,) that our trees keep their leaves very long; I suppose because of no severe frosts or winds up to this time. And my garden still shows some geranium, salvia, nasturtium, great convolvulus, and that grand African marigold whose color is so comfortable to us Spanish-like Paddies. I have also a dear oleander, which even now has a score of blossoms on it, and touches the top of my little greenhouse—having been sent me when "haut comme ça," as Marquis Somebody used to say in the days of Louis XIV. Don't you love the oleander? So clean in its leaves and stem, and so beautiful in its flower; loving to stand in water, which it drinks up so fast. I rather worship mine.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	65	72	77
6 A. M.	64	71	75
9 A. M.	66	80	80
12 M.	71	84	85
4 P. M.	75	79	83
6 P. M.	75	76	81
9 P. M.	74	75	79
12 P. M.	69	76	78

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....78¾
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....78
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....72

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 12, Column 6.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A FORLORN UNDERTAKING.

There is such an air of melancholy earnestness about the formal utterance of the "Democratic" silver conference in Washington that one has not the heart to treat it lightly. One ought rather to commiserate the venerable Senator Harris of Tennessee and his sad-eyed associates on the poor prospects of the undertaking they have voluntarily assumed of steering the Democratic Party of the Nation into the camp of the Populists.

In the reports of the proceedings of the conference there were five or six names of men known as Democrats throughout the country, those of Senators Harris, Jones, Turpie, Daniel, and Jarvis, and of Gov. Stone of Missouri. Three of these constituted the committee privately "appointed" at the close of the Memphis Free-Silver Convention, and "authorized to invite representative Democrats from the several States to meet them in Washington for consultation," &c. The other three were the "representative Democrats from the several States," for there was hardly another delegate answering to that description, and four of these six, with a person from Illinois named Henrichsen, constitute the Executive Committee burdened with the direction of the great undertaking.

The men who met at Washington declared that they were a "purely voluntary assemblage," and did not "assume to speak with party authority," but they had a "resolute purpose to rescue the old party founded by Thomas Jefferson from plutocratic domination." In order to accomplish this purpose they proposed to tell "the Democratic Party in National Convention assembled" what it must do to be saved.

The sorrowful evidences of deep-seated delusion contained in the "address" of the Washington conference it is not worth while to discuss. It is all very familiar in the speeches of Bland and the platforms of Populists, and it all leads up to and follows after "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into primary or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation."

The undertaking of the "voluntary assemblage," through its Executive Committee, is to bring the next Democratic National Convention to the support of that declaration, and all that it implies and that is commonly associated with it, including condemnation of bank issues, "interest-bearing bonds in time of peace," and the efforts of the present Administration to sustain the credit and good faith of the Government and the stability of the currency. To accomplish this and secure the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency "well known to be in hearty sympathy therewith" there is to be a new organization of the Democratic Party throughout the land through committees of the "voluntary assemblage" at Washington. It is seldom that men are sufficiently resolute to grapple with an undertaking like that—the mere transforming of a great political party, the growth of a century, into "something new and strange."

BETTER CLOSE UP.

The sentence of Dennis Mullins to imprisonment and fine for violation of the excise law should be taken as a warning by the liquor dealers of this city that the prohibition of Sunday selling in saloons is going to be rigorously enforced. They will gain nothing by insisting upon being indicted and tried by juries in the Court of General Sessions. There is evidently no hope that the Police Department will "let up" on saloon keepers who violate the law, and the more they resist the more decidedly will public sentiment come to the support of an enforcement of the law.

Not only are the City Magistrates and the Justices of Special Sessions ready to support the efforts of the police, but it has been shown that in transferred cases the District Attorney's office will not hesitate to prosecute with promptness and vigor, and juries will not fail to convict. In such cases severe penalties can be counted upon, the effect of which will be to bring additional odium upon these offenses.

The plan for clogging the court with these transferred cases will not work. The District Attorney promises to bring them to speedy trial, and, if necessary, to ask for an extraordinary session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to deal with them. Moreover, the Recorder gives warning that if there is evidence of collusion among saloon keepers to delay the trials it will be treated as conspiracy.

The liquor dealers have pursued a mistaken policy, and if they are prudent they will abandon it. No matter what they or others may think of the wisdom or the justice of the law itself, the law is going to be enforced, and public sentiment will support its enforcement. Those who persist in violating it and intensifying the conflict will find themselves regarded more and more as belonging to the category of criminals. They will damage the cause of more liberal legislation, and they will hurt the political party which they rely upon for relief.

If the liquor dealers would make up their minds to obey the law and close the saloons on Sunday, they would find it the best policy. The people would then demand relief, and the Legislature could doubtless be induced to leave the matter of Sunday prohibition to local option. That is the most that can be expected.

CRIMINAL ECONOMY.

Some ten years ago a builder named Buddensiek was very deservedly sent to Sing Sing for the crime of putting up buildings too cheaply, more cheaply than they could be put up with a decent regard to the lives of those who were employed to erect them or were doomed to inhabit them. It was a most useful and for a long time an effectively exemplary admonition. But it seems that there is needed now a repetition of it. Greedy owners and greedy builders have forgotten about Buddensiek and have come to working again on Buddensiek's old lines. The existence of a Building Department which was highly inefficient, if it was not actually corrupt, has degraded the standard of building by enabling the owner and the builder to transfer to it some share of the responsibility that, if there had been no Building Department at all, they would have had to bear by themselves. Not even Buddensiek ever gave more startling examples of reckless building than were furnished under the late management of the Building Department. The collapse, with fatal results, of a building in Orchard Street has now been followed, with like results, by the collapse of the building on West Third Street, upon the victims of which the Coroner's inquest was begun yesterday.

Of course, if the owner of this building had known what would happen to it he would have built it differently. All that he cared about was to produce a maximum of income from a minimum of outlay, and to that end he did everything in the cheapest possible manner. He succeeded too well for his own good, for by cutting down even the minimum of outlay he has deprived himself of any income whatever. He may try to shift the burden of his responsibility for the lives sacrificed by his desire for cheapness, but he cannot shift the pecuniary loss. Very fortunately there is nobody to underwrite risks on buildings in course of erection. If they tumble down, the owner must pay. The loss in this case amounts to a very large fine upon him for his negligence, and it is a loss for which he does not deserve and will not receive a particle of sympathy.

We repeat that he did not mean to put up a building which should no sooner be up than it would tumble down, but he meant to put up a building which would just stand up and no more, and he took his chances. If he had not been so very keen about saving money and had been keener about doing a substantial job of work, which would be a credit and a satisfaction to him instead of a disgrace, he would have gone to work in an entirely different way. He would have sought in the first place for an architect of experience, reputation, and success, who would have charged him a fair compensation, instead of for an architect who would offer to do the work at the lowest terms. The architect whom he did select found that at the rate he was paid, it would not pay him to perform the architectural service he assumed, and accordingly he slurked and neglected it. It is unnecessary to call attention to the very remarkable exhibition, in point of capacity and in point of diligence, that this architect made of himself yesterday upon the stand, as it is impossible to add anything to its force by comment. Throughout the same principle of action prevailed that prevailed in the choice of the architect, the desire to use the smallest quantity of the smallest material that would do, the desire to use the cheapest and hastiest workmanship that would put this material together.

The result of this criminal economy is not merely the collapse of the building, which would be useful and salutary if it concerned nobody but the owner, but the killing of several people, for whose deaths somebody is responsible. It has also been shown anew that the Building Department, under its former administration, was not in the least a safeguard for the public, but only a screen for owner, architect, and builder. This inquest, it is already quite plain, will not have done its perfect work until it has produced vacancies in the Building Department and indictments by the Grand Jury.

IRELAND AND ENGLISH POLITICS.

Though no mention was made of Ireland in the Queen's speech, the Irish question could not possibly be kept out of the debate that followed. The Parnellites were very ill-advised in bringing in any discussion about the election of a colleague of theirs who happens to be a convict, for not only is there a general and well-founded objection to convicts as legislators, but it seems they are expressly excluded from the House of Commons by statute. So that all the Parnellites gained by their motion was to exhibit themselves as favorable to plots to dispose of promiscuous Britons by dynamite, an exhibition which will not tend to increase the affection for them in Great Britain. The vote against the Parnellite amendment, 314 to 77, was not only overwhelming, but contemptuous, and indicates the spirit in which the new Ministry will deal with similar propositions.

This spirit was equally shown in the Tanner incident, which also had the effect of showing that the new Speaker can be trusted to vindicate his own dignity and that of the House. Tanner's behavior was outrageous and characteristic, and the course taken with him was the only one that could be pursued. It is quite plain that the House will show very scanty patience with merely factious proceedings on the part of the Irish members, and the changes in the rules make impossible the old Irish practice of obstruction, or what would be called in Washington filibustering. This is a matter for unmixed congratulation, because obstruction, though it has made some Irish members popular at home, has never advanced the Irish cause an inch.

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TAMMANY SHOULD INVESTIGATE.

The Tammany organization undoubtedly expects to participate in the approaching campaign and election. That has been made plain enough by the talk preceding and following the recent reorganization meeting. The leading men indulge in expressions of confidence that Tammany will contribute its share of assistance in securing a return of Democratic control in the city and the State.

There have been whispers among the Tammany men that loss of office and the emoluments thereof has made it necessary for Wiskinkie Donegan to exert unusual pressure upon the braves to collect "wampum," and that the strings of shells handed over to Treasurer McQuade have been fewer in number and of greatly diminished length as compared with those secured by the sachems a year or more ago.

If these reports have been true the inference to be drawn is that Tammany is poor, and that it must rely, to a greater extent than heretofore, upon the patriotism, public spirit, and rugged Democracy of its members, rather than upon the grosser stimulus of wampum to inspire the sluggish to action and insure an old-time victory for the party ticket.

Are the Tammany leaders permitting these reports of poverty in the organization to go abroad without denial simply to mislead the enemy? Instead of being empty, is not the treasury overflowing, bursting with funds for which there appears to be so little call at home that the organization that has such supposed plethoric coffers is constrained to go away from home to get rid of its surplus?

A report from Oneida County is calculated to give the impression that Tammany's wealth, even in the days when it is stripped of office, power, and spoils, is well-nigh exhaustless. The Utica Herald, in its issue of Thursday, in an editorial article declaring that Coggeshall, the Republican Senator seeking renomination, based his expectations of carrying the Republican Convention on cash, said that "this confidence is associated with reports current on the streets of Utica yesterday of the arrival of a package of Tammany money. The amount was said to be $10,000!"

The suggestion that Tammany, in about the poorest days it has known for these many years, has been able to spare a trifle of $10,000 for Coggeshall, a Republican candidate, will possibly justify some Tammany men in sympathizing with The Herald's use of the exclamation point, particularly as, at the time this fat package is supposed to have arrived in Utica, it was believed in Tammany that Coggeshall had been beaten by Weaver in the primaries.

Seriously, it looks very much as if, having chosen Weaver delegates, the Utica Republicans, distrusting the honesty of their own people, and fearing that they would desert Weaver, have presumed upon the gullibility of those Republicans who have a prejudice against Tammany to exhibit this fairy tale about the ten-thousand-dollar package. By instituting an investigation, the Tammany people may be able to ascertain whether this package of $10,000 was sent to Coggeshall, and at the same time may enable the Utica Republicans to resume a feeling of self-respect by assuring them that they have not missed an opportunity to be very liberally bought up to desert Weaver.

THE CENTREBOARD AND KEEL.

Many persons who are deeply interested in the approaching contest for the America's Cup are needlessly alarmed by the fact that the Defender is not a centreboard yacht. The centreboard is in the minds of these persons a Yankee invention that in some mysterious way makes a yacht go faster and hence imposes defeat on Great Britain, the would-be haughty ruler of the seas. Of course, if the theories of these estimable philosophers were correct, the Vigilant, being a centreboard sloop, ought to be engaged now in the delectable task of showing the Defender her stern in every race, whereas it is on record that the keel yacht has usually been first across the finishing line. The defeats of the Vigilant in England by the Prince of Wales's cutter Britannia would also be somewhat difficult of explanation.

But, as a matter of fact, a centreboard is not a vital necessity in a yacht. A good many of the fastest boats that have been sailing in American waters in recent years have been without that appendage. The famous forties and forty-six footers were nearly all keel yachts. Some years ago Edward Burgess, the famous designer of the Puritan, Mayflower, and Volunteer—all centreboard sloops—in an article on "Yachts and Yachting," said:

"As for the comparative merits of centreboard and keel, the question, I think, is more one of convenience and safety than of speed. For the smaller classes, where sufficient draught of water can be given without bringing the boat into constant danger of taking the ground, and rendering docking inconvenient, the keel boat has some advantages; but in large boats, where the draught must be limited, the centreboard is a most desirable addition, and will come into universal use for cruising yachts as well as racers."

The advantages of the keel for small yachts are increased room in the cabin and decrease in gear. But the advantages to be gained by giving a large yacht a centreboard disappear when the yacht is a cup defender. Here all questions of convenience and comfort disappear, for the sole purpose of the designer is to produce a powerful and speedy vessel. He does not care whether she can enter the familiar Long Island Sound harbors of the cruising yachtsman, and as for docking, the same facilities are open to her as are open to transatlantic steamers.

Mr. Herreshoff seems to have been of the opinion that he could get more power with a lead-ballasted keel than with a centreboard. The factors that make a yacht go are lines that offer the least possible resistance to the water, and ability to carry a cloud of canvas to drive her. If these factors are present to a sufficient degree in the Defender, no American need fear that she will be defeated because she has no centreboard. The board is in itself a contrivance for providing the necessary lateral resistance to prevent a vessel from sliding off to leeward when she is beating up to windward. The Defender has thus far demonstrated that going to windward is her best point of sailing.

Ex-Gov. Flower's recent prediction that the Democrats will carry this State this Fall is being generally reproduced throughout the State, accompanied by the approving comment of Democratic editors. The ex-Governor's remarks appear to find the columns of the Republican papers too much crowded with reports of factional disturbances and bitter comment thereon to permit of the publication of Mr. Flower's opinions.

The Democrats of the State, and not a few Democrats, should make the platform and the nominations for this Fall. It will be better for the State, the nominations will command more cordial approval, and success will stimulate the party to follow the same course next year. The Buffalo Times says: "If the Democratic Party in this city, county, and State is to win this Fall, it must impress the people that Democratic conventions voice Democratic sentiment, and not merely the will of one or two or half a dozen men."

It is early to expect to discover signs of Republican concern about the future, but The Albany Evening Journal indulges in a vein of comment not uncommon just now in the Republican press. Approving the advice of a machine leader who suggests that Wayne County accept Raines as a Senatorial candidate, it gloomily says: "We admire his imperturbability, in spite of the fact that the 'reform' newspapers are loading up their pages with column upon column of personal abuse of Republicans and advice to other Republicans to lie to one another, and in general to stir things up so completely that shortly there will be no Republican Party left in the State of New-York."

Philadelphia's egg problem is as nothing compared with that relating to 100,000 Texas steers which Secretary Morton has propounded for solution by ex-Congressman Abner Taylor. That vociferous guardian of home interests—for a salary from an English corporation—will be obliged to dwell apart for a considerable period, with only a slatepencil as companion, if he undertakes to figure out a satisfactory answer. Therefore, the country will owe Mr. Morton a double debt of gratitude, as he will not only have answered it by his own letter, but also have temporarily silenced a peculiarly tiresome and ignorant person.

Two days ago the Weather Service promised that yesterday should be cool. It even went so far as to say that yesterday should be cold. Well, it was—for the Government prophets. The rest of us found it about the most oppressive of the season, unendurably hot, and unspeakably oppressive. That it had to be endured, for all that, and was spoken about, nevertheless, is no doubt true, but the inconsistency is only apparent. Some days ago the forecasters were ordered to attach a verification to every prediction. What they will do when it comes to proving that they were right in regard to yesterday it is impossible to see, unless they collect and send to Washington as evidences of local frigidity the cold shivers that must have paraded down their spines while they took the regular thermometer readings, and observed how different they were from what they had prognosticated.

Every ancient and well-tested method of robbing a city seems to have been employed by the contractors and officials at whose mercy the Department of Charities in Brooklyn has been for years. The recent revelations made before the Assembly investigating committee are simply amazing. It is a pity that "carnival of crime" is such a worn and haggard phrase; in its youth that expression would have served admirably to describe what has been going on so long across the East River. The only thing the thieves seem to have lacked is originality. They had courage enough, but no inventive genius. In all the wretched stories that have been told by the witnesses whom Mr. Hirsh has examined, nothing new, nothing that showed a real genius for theft, has been brought out. The "balanced bid" swindle, the use of public employés and public property for private purposes by officials, the forgery and alteration of vouchers, the carrying of men discharged or dead on payrolls—how familiar are all these! New-York passed through the stage of corruption they indicate away back in the dark ages; even New-Jersey is far enough advanced to be a little ashamed of them.

Associated Press Cables Analyzed.

From The Omaha Bee, (Associated Press Newspaper,) Aug. 13.

What a lot of hogwash is cabled across the Atlantic. Here, for instance, is a cablegram announcing to the American people that at the opening of the new Parliament the Hon. Mr. Hatch was the member who won the distinction of being the first to enter the House. Great distinction, indeed. About as much distinction as if the Hon. Peter Pumpkins from Squashville should happen to be the first member to enter the hall of the next House of Representatives on the first Tuesday in December. The worst of it is that such rot is paid for and transmitted 3,000 miles across the sea, and 3,000 more miles across the continent.

ART NOTES.

—The forty-sixth report of the Arundel Society of London, that for 1894, refers to the abolition of the class of second subscribers and the discontinuance of the second annual publications, owing to which both the receipts and the expenditures of the body have been reduced, while it aims to be an educating association, have been proportionately narrowed. The report is not encouraging, insomuch as "the entire receipt from the subscription list in 1894 was only £416, less than in 1893." Decrease under other heads is recorded, but these are partly attributed to "the serious losses which have everywhere fallen on art, artists, and artistic enterprise generally, during the last few years of widespread pecuniary depression." Besides, it is probable that, with the growth of artistic studies and art knowledge in this country, the society's subscribers have become dissatisfied with the chromolithographs published by the Arundel, and often reviewed in our columns. The report before us further states that the society's investments, or some of them, have been sold, and with the proceeds a certain debt paid off, while liabilities to the chromolithographers have been reduced to £470, leaving an increased cash balance on hand. Help in procuring fresh subscriptions is invited. The annual publication for 1895 is to be a Berlin chromolithograph of Pinturicchio's fresco in the Piccolomini Library at Siena of "Aeneas Silvius presenting the Infanta Leonora of Portugal to the Emperor Frederic III." Herr Graves's version of Ippolita Sforza kneeling in prayer has been completed, and is for sale. The same copyist is working on a chromolithograph of a fresco by Domenico Ghirlandaio in S. M. Novella, Florence, representing the nativity of the Virgin. No more occasional publications are being undertaken, nor water-color copies made for the Society.

—There is a brand new project in the household of the Queen at Windsor, a royal department of photography having just been established. For several years past her Majesty has been in the habit of having events that have taken place about the castle and in the grounds photographed, that she might have on hand a sort of continuous historical record. This habit has grown very strongly upon her within the past few months, and so many pictures have been taken that the Lord Chamberlain has finally ordered the purchase of camera and a full set of photographic apparatus. Several of the servants about the castle have had private lessons from a professional photographer on the art of taking pictures and developing them, and a wonderfully complete "dark room" has been fitted up. Two objects have been accomplished in this way. The first is that privacy is assured and there is no risk whatsoever of the publication of the pictures taken. The Queen is morbidly sensitive in regard to this matter in general, though she does not mind the printing of pictures of herself and an occasional group. The first pictures taken by the amateurs of the Court were a series of photographs of certain farm products. These were a great success, and the Queen has expressed much satisfaction in this new departure. It is planned, as soon as the details can be arranged, to have all the reports that come to her Majesty from the various royal palaces of the kingdom accompanied by well-mounted photographs.

—The Cincinnati Tribune says: "A movement is on foot to give an exhibition in this city which will show Cincinnati's place in art. The idea is to have specimens of the work of the men who claim Cincinnati as their home or birthplace, and have attained fame in the world of art. There are many people who do not know that several of the most famous American artists of the last and present decades are Cincinnatians by birth, and if the view be broadened to include Ohio, the list increases correspondingly. Among the most famous ones are Buchanan Read, Frankenstein, James Beard, Eaton, Whittridge, Wyant, and Hart and Powers, the sculptors. These are men of the past decade, while the list of the men who are at present eminent is larger—Kenyon Cox, Robert Bloom, Will Drake, Henry Mosler, Chase, McClennon, Ezekial, De Camp, Austin, and Twachtman are among the Cincinnatians who have their share of success. Then there is Farny, Potthast, and Duveneck, who have never entirely severed their connection with Cincinnati. It will be seen that this list includes painters, sculptors, and illustrators."

—Jean Miner, a clever young woman sculptor of Madison, Wis., has modeled a statue representing Wisconsin's motto, "Forward." This has been cast in bronze and placed in Capitol Park, in that city. The statue grew out of an offer from an organization of Wisconsin ladies of prizes for the best pieces of sculpture by Wisconsin artists to be exhibited at the World's Fair. Two were accepted—this, by Miss Miner, and a larger one by Miss Florence Mears of Oshkosh. Last Winter the Legislature passed a law granting permission to this organization of Wisconsin ladies to erect these statues in the Capitol Park. Miss Miner's statue is the first to be erected. Arrangements have not yet been made for the erection of Miss Mears's statue, and the original work of plaster may be placed either in the Capitol rotunda or in the art gallery until the work is done in bronze, as is necessary for outdoor exposure. Miss Miner studied and taught several years in the art schools of Chicago. She has recently accepted a position as designer in the Edgerton pottery works.

—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is being thoroughly overhauled, and workmen are making a radical change in the interior. When the doors of the exhibition galleries are thrown open to the public in the Autumn the venerable walls will be bright with new paint and relining, the pictures will be rearranged where rearrangement will not too greatly interfere with the published catalogue, and in many instances the frames will be regilded. The coming exhibition in December has a special inducement, it will be remembered, for American artists of the highest order, in all parts of the world, in the five-thousand-dollar prize offered this year for the first time by William L. Elkins, and which, it is said, will turn the tide of prospective exhibitors from the Chicago and St. Louis exhibitions to Philadelphia. The prize offered by Mr. Elkins is $5,000 for the best painting, though at the option of the jury it may be divided into two sums—one of $3,000 and one of $2,000—to be awarded to the two pictures adjudged to be of the highest merit.

—Thomas W. Wood, the President of the National Academy of Design of New-York, has presented a valuable art collection and gallery to his native town, Montpelier, Vt. Appropriate ceremonies were held Thursday, Aug. 8, Mr. Wood making an address of presentation, which was responded to by the Hon. James R. Langdon. The pictures include, among others, copies of Turner's painting, "Ulysses Driving Polyphemus"; Murillo's "Immaculate Conception of the Virgin," and of eight of Rembrandt's most famous pictures. There are ten of Mr. Wood's originals, seven water-colors, and eleven etchings. These include "The Drunkard's Wife."

—John Sartain, the veteran artist and engraver, is now in his eighty-seventh year. He was entertained at dinner by his son-in-law, Harry B. Schofield, at Valley Forge recently. "Our Honored Guest" was the toast responded to by Edward Gaw Flanigen of the Philadelphia bar, while the Rev. George C. Keller did justice to "The Ladies." Mr. Sartain being called upon to address the company, referred in a pleasant manner to the work which artists have accomplished outside their regular line, telling how many have succeeded as inventors, sanitary engineers, or instructors.

SCENES IN AN ENGLISH COURT

IMPRESSIONS OF AN AMERICAN VISITOR IN LONDON.

He Finds an Unexpected Lack of Dignity and Little Solemnity—The Judge's Questionings.

Edgar G. Miller, Jr., in The Baltimore Sun.

The visitor to the London courts will not be impressed by any splendor of surroundings nor by any great dignity of proceedings. Entering the High Courts of Justice on the Strand the stranger must ascend a steep flight of circular stairs leading to long and dark corridors which open into small galleries in the rear of the courtrooms. It is only into these uncomfortable little galleries that the visitor is allowed to enter and obtain a view of the proceedings by looking down upon the crowd of wigs beneath. There is no spacious accommodation for the public as we have in our present Baltimore courts, in which many of our weary fellow-citizens doze away the hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Perhaps the first thing to attract attention is the smallness of the courtrooms. Most of them are about half the size of our Court of Common Pleas, with high ceiling, often surmounted with a cupola, through the windows of which, as well as by side windows, light is admitted. From the very opening of the splendid pile of buildings erected some ten years ago the insufficient lighting has given trouble. Even on a bright day the light is not the best, and considering that dark or rainy days in London largely outnumber those on which the sun shines brightly or at all, it is evident that the difficulty is serious. The Londoner, however, does not seem to object to cloudy weather.

Whenever there is a day in which there is no actual rain, you may expect to hear the remark that it is a fine day. There is a story of an Englishman, returning home from a more sunny land, who observed to his friend while sailing along the coast in a heavy rainstorm, "Thank goodness we are out of that everlasting sunshine." But returning to the courtrooms; the walls are all dark in color, so that, with the insufficient lighting, on cloudy days it is sometimes impossible for the Court and counsel to read the legal documents. These documents are almost all in handwriting upon unwieldy sheets of paper, about half as large as a page of The Sun. Typewriting and typewriter paper have not yet found their way into legal methods.

The Judge or Judges sit upon an elevated platform, as with us, but so high from the level of the floor of the room that the Clerk of the Court, in order to hand a paper to the Judge, is obliged to stand upon a chair. In front of the Judge and Clerk the desks for the counsel are arranged in rows of from six to twelve each, one beside the other, like children's desks in a schoolroom, each desk looking very untidy, with its covering of ink stains made by drops from the quill pens, which are almost exclusively used. Behind these desks the barristers and solicitors sit on the wooden seats fixed upon the rows of desks behind.

There is no trial table, as we understand the term. The barrister stands at his desk and addresses the Court or examines the witnesses, who stand in the witness-box, almost on a level with the Judge, or, indeed, sometimes on the Judge's platform, and within ten feet of him. The Judge is addressed by

AMENDMENTS IN COMMONS

Redmond's Call for Declaration of Irish Policy is Rejected.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS

Sir Matthew White Ridley Approves the Decisions of His Predecessor in Office—Punishment for China.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The House debated the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment made last night by Mr. John Dillon to the amendment proposed by Mr. William Redmond was rejected by a vote of 257 to 123.

Mr. Redmond's amendment called upon the Government to declare its policy in regard to Home Rule for Ireland, and also in regard to the reform of the land law, the compulsory purchase of land, the evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of Ireland. Mr. Dillon's amendment demanded immediate legislation in relation to judicial rents.

Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected, the vote being 113 in favor of it, to 243 against.

Mr. John J. Clancy, Parnellite, moved an amendment to the address providing for amnesty for political prisoners.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, said the Government would make a thorough examination of the cases of the prisoners whose release was asked for, but he did not doubt that the decisions of his predecessor in office, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, were entirely right.

John Redmond and Timothy Harrington, in a pleased manner, compared Home Secretary Ridley's kindly tone and Mr. Asquith's "non possumus," declaring that it could not be said now as formerly that the prison doors shut with a clang.

Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, deprecated the assumption that he would not continue the policy adopted by his predecessor. The same principles as regards grave offenses against the law that had governed Mr. Morley, he said, would govern him.

Mr. Balfour was followed in the debate on the address by Mr. Asquith, and, at the conclusion of his remarks, the amendment was withdrawn.

PUNISHMENT FOR CHINA'S RIOTS.

Curzon Deprecates a Money Settlement and Figaro Threatens War.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Replying to questions asked on the subject in the House of Commons, George Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said it would not be advisable to raise the question of money compensation for the murder of the missionaries in China until punishment had been meted out to the guilty persons, which was regarded as of primary importance.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Figaro, commenting to-day on the massacre of missionaries in China, says: "We are nearer to-day to a collective expedition of European naval forces to the far East than we were when the Japanese armies were resolutely marching on Pekin."

TO AVENGE CASERIO SANTO.

Attempt of Anarchists to Destroy the French Consulate at Ancona.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The people of Ancona, a city of Central Italy, about 200 miles northeast of Rome, were thrown into a panic to-day by the explosion of a bomb on the stairway leading to the French Consulate.

Every one in the vicinity of the building at the time the explosion occurred was startled by the terrific report, and when the fact that an attempt had been made to destroy the Consulate was made known the excitement became intense.

The force of the explosion did great damage to the building, but, fortunately, no one was killed or injured. The Consul and his family were absent, having gone to the baths at Falconara.

A short time before the explosion occurred a number of men were found by the police engaged in posting an Anarchist manifesto near the Consulate building, and were taken into custody.

To-day's explosion is supposed to have been planned and carried out as a protest on the part of enemies of the Government against the execution of Caserio Santo, the Italian Anarchist, who, June 24, 1894, fatally stabbed President Carnot, at Lyons, as the President was leaving the banquet of the exposition of Lyons on his way to the theatre.

To-day is thought to have been chosen for the commission of the outrage in view of the fact that it is the anniversary of the legal killing of the French President's murderer. The authorities believe that the men responsible for posting the Anarchist manifesto are the authors of the explosion, and every effort will be made to connect them with the affair.

REZONVILLE BATTLE CELEBRATED

Dragoons of the Mars-la-Tour Charge Commended by the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The aniversary of the battle of Rezonville, during which several sanguinary cavalry engagements took place at Mars-la-Tour, was celebrated to-day by the First Dragoon Guards Regiment, which made a famous charge in that battle.

A wreath was placed upon the portrait of the Queen of England, who is Honorary Colonel of the regiment. A banquet was given by the officers this evening.

The barrack rooms of the First and Second Dragoons were gayly decorated in honor of the day. Emperor William sent a telegram from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, saying:

"I remember to-day thankfully the heroic deeds of the regiments at Mars-la-Tour, especially the rescue of the artillery from a menacing danger."

The town of Salzwedel, in Prussian Saxony, was decorated with flags, and the day was observed as a holiday. The Sixteenth Uhlans and the Seventh Cuirassiers paraded, and were reviewed by Prince George of Saxony.

The day was also celebrated at Cologne, where the entire garrison paraded on the Muelheimer parade ground, in the presence of all the veteran societies. Gen. von Muermrich, the District Divisional Commander, made a patriotic address. Many foreign officers attended the parade.

The dragoons in Berlin marched to the garrison church, where services were held. The church was decorated with standards.

More than 10,000 persons assembled at Mars la Tour, including many from Alsace-Lorraine. Many German vetarans were in attendance. The sub-prefect of Briey delivered a patriotic address and a priest celebrated mass at an altar erected on the battlefield.

A REQUIEM MASS IN PARIS.

Service in Notre Dame Cathedral for the Dead at Gravelotte.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—A requiem mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of Notre Dame to-day for the soldiers killed at the battle of Gravelotte.

The walls, pillars, and gates of the great church were draped with black and decorated with the tri-color of France. A catafalque covered by an immense national flag stood in front of the altar.

Commandant Germinet was present on behalf of President Faure. A number of officers of the Paris garrison also attended the service. Abbé Binz, ex-Chaplain of the Third Army Corps, delivered a discourse on military duty.

CASE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER.

Efforts of the State Department to Obtain His Release.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 16.—Senator Voorhees, who forwarded to the State Department a letter he had received from John L. Waller asking him to assist in having his imprisonment by France investigated, has received a reply from Acting Secretary of State Adee.

The latter says that the department has been unremitting in its efforts in behalf of Mr. Waller.

In closing, Mr. Adee says: "You may be assured that every step consistent with diplomatic usage will be taken to afford Mr. Waller the full measure of protection by this Government to which he may be found entitled by reason of his American citizenship."

Mr. Adee also says that it is reported that Waller is ill.

CANADA'S CATTLE IN ENGLAND.

Walter Long Insists on the Necessity to Guard Against Disease.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the House of Commons to-day, Walter Hume Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, in replying to a question asked by R. J. Price, said he was aware that many persons desired that the Government allow the importation of Canadian cattle, but the interests of the farmers imperatively demanded that every safeguard be taken against the introduction of disease.

He would, therefore, insist that Canadian cattle be slaughtered at the port at which they were landed. Mr. Long added that as recently as July 10, two animals that had been landed from Canada were found to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia.

GLASGOW, Aug. 16.—At a meeting in this city to-day of importers of Canadian cattle, from all parts of the country, the decision of the Government that such cattle should be slaughtered at the port at which they were landed was denounced, and it was urged that the animals be allowed to be forwarded to their destinations. It was also resolved to appeal to Walter Hume Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, on behalf of the importers.

PRZYTYK DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Incendiaries Make Thousands Homeless in the Radom District.

WARSAW, Aug. 16.—The town of Przytyk, in the Radom district, has been entirely destroyed by fire. A church is the only structure in the place that was not burned.

Four thousand persons are homeless, and are camping in the fields, or about the ruins of their houses. The fire was of incendiary origin.

COPENHAGEN AND MONTREAL.

Thingvalla Line Considering Proposal for a Direct Ship Service.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 16.—The United Press representative here learns that the Thingvalla Line is considering a proposal to run a direct line of ships between Copenhagen and Montreal.

It is the general opinion that if the line be established, it will greatly develop Scandinavian emigration to Canada.

International Monetary Conference.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A meeting of members of the House of Commons interested in the currency question, including the Marquis of Lorne and Sir William Henry Houldsworth, was held to-day, and it was resolved to appoint a parliamentary committee to promote the holding of an international monetary conference in accordance with the motion introduced by Robert L. Everett in the last House of Commons, urging the Government to co-operate with the other powers in the calling of such a conference.

Sailing of Steamer Paris Delayed.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The American Line steamer Paris, the shaft of which was discovered to be strained while she was being overhauled at Tilbury, was scheduled to sail from Southampton for New-York at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, but, presumably because her repairs have not been completed, her sailing time has been deferred until 8 o'clock to-morrow night. In the meantime her intending passengers will go on board the St. Louis, where they will remain at the expense of the company until the Paris sails.

A Luncheon to Uhl in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—S. E. Morss, the American Consul General here, to-day gave a luncheon in honor of Edwin F. Uhl, American Assistant Secretary of State. The guests included Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the American House of Representatives; J. B. Eustis, the American Ambassador; the staffs of the Embassy and Consulate, Major Williams, the special representative of the United States Treasury, and a number of other American officials, who are now in Paris.

Christianity Does Not Need Science.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In a letter to the author of a book dealing with the relations between science and religion, thanking him for a copy of his work, Mr. Gladstone expresses gratitude to science for all it has done and is doing, but says that Christianity does not need it, and is as able now as it ever was to hold its own ground.

International Arbitration Conference.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The International Parliamentary Arbitration Conference, which has been in session in this city, concluded its labors to-day. The next meeting will be held in Buda-Pesth. King Leopold, in response to a telegram sent to him by the conference, expressed a wish that its labors would be successful.

Metric System Recommended.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The committee appointed by the Rosebery Government to consider and report on the subject, issued a report to-day recommending that the metric system of weights and measures be immediately legalized, and that the use of the system be made compulsory after two years.

Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse Alive.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Times to-morrow will print a dispatch from Paris saying that the recent announcement of the death of Lucien Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, the celebrated engineer and explorer, was incorrect. It was his elder brother, Alfred Wyse, who died on the 12th inst.

Marblehead Sails for Mersina.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The United States cruiser Marblehead sailed to-day from Gravesend for Mersina, the seaport of Tarsus, Asia Minor, to protect Americans at the latter place, the scene of the recent disturbances at the American school.

A Hundred Men Killed at Janakli.

SOFIA, Aug. 16.—It is reported here that 100 villagers were killed in the attack Aug. 9, by Bulgarians, on the village of Janakli, in the Kirdjali district. The insurgents lost ten men. No women or children were killed.

An Apostolic Delegation to Mexico.

ROME, Aug. 16.—The Vatican will shortly institute an Apostolic Delegation in Mexico, with functions similar to those of the delegation at Washington. The Papal Delegate to Mexico has not yet been selected.

Cholera in China, Corea, and Formosa.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16.—The Novoe Vremya publishes advices from Vladivostock showing that the outbreak of cholera in China, Corea, and Formosa is becoming serious.

Baron Ormathwaite a Bankrupt.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Arthur Benn-Walsh, second Baron Ormathwaite, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities are not stated.

A Dangerous Place for Fingers.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Aug. 16.—William Barto, twenty-five years old, an employe of the Norton Can Factory here, had four fingers of his left hand badly smashed to-day beneath a heavy steam "drop," used for shaping tops for varnish cans. The fingers were so badly mangled that it is doubted that any part of them will be saved.

Six boys had fingers smashed or chopped off on presses in this shop during the last two weeks.

No Consolidation of River Lines.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 16.—President Henry Folger of the St. Lawrence River Steamboat Company, when seen this evening, denied that there was any truth in the rumor that his company and the Hudson River Steamboat Company were on the verge of consolidation.

SPAIN'S VIEW OF BATTLES

One Man Killed in Sagua, but No Cumanayagua Details.

FOREIGN FLAGS UNDER CENSORSHIP

Joaquin Castillo's Mission as Cuban Commissioner to the United States—An Outbreak of Yellow Fever.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Advices from Santa Clara are to the effect that a Government column, under command of Major Zubias, arrived on Wednesday at the Natalia plantation, in the Sagua district. Shortly after its arrival it was attacked by a band of rebels, who were repulsed and dispersed. The rebel loss is not known. The Government loss was one killed.

The town of Cumanayagua, in the Cienfuegos district, has been attacked by rebels. No details of the fighting have been received.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Consul General Williams has informed the State Department that the General Government has issued a circular to the principal Governors of the Island of Cuba prohibiting the hoisting of any foreign flag on private buildings, commercial establishments, and theatres, without previous authorization.

The appointment of Dr. Joaquin Castillo as Cuban Commissioner to the United States to secure a recognition by this Government of Cuban independence is a matter in too embryotic a state for action or any decision as to policy. Acting Secretary Adee declined to discuss it or anything with reference to it.

It has been customary to consider each case of similiar character according to the circumstances involved. The nearest approach to the Cuban situation was that of the Commissioners sent by the Chilean revolutionists to Washington during the pendency of the successful revolution in that country during Gen. Harrison's Administration.

The United States Government refused to receive the Commissioners formally or informally until after the revolutionists were recognized as belligerents, when they were accorded official designation as agents.

Supervising Surgeon Gen. Walter Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service to-day received a cablegram from Havana, Cuba, announcing the outbreak of yellow fever at Santo Espirito. The disease is prevalent at many places in the island and seems to be increasing.

Owing to the excellence of the quarantine service, not the slightest apprehension exists in the minds of the National health authorities that the plague will manifest itself in the United States.

Twenty-four other passengers on the Seneca are detained on Hoffman Island until such time as the disease manifests itself, or until the Quarantine officials are satisfied they are in no danger from the contagion.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The steam yacht John E. Thrapp of this city has been sold to agents of the Spanish Government. She will be used as a dispatch boat in Cuban waters. The boat has a guaranteed speed of fifteen knots an hour. She will be shipped to Cuba by steamer from New-York.

Damascus's Archbishop to Spaniards.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Archbishop of Damascus, in an address at Vittoria today to the Spanish troops who are about to depart to reinforce the army in Cuba, declared that the Pope, like a new Moses, had raised his hands toward Heaven, and was praying that the Angel of Victory might accompany the Spanish Army.

QUARREL OF IRISH PATRIOTS.

Healy Is Not Denounced for his Speech, but McCarthy Is Approved.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Justin McCarthy presided over a prolonged meeting of his party colleagues to-day, at which the statement recently made at Omah by Mr. Healy was lengthily discussed. Mr. Dillon read the correspondence upon which Mr. Healy's statement was based, and Mr. Healy moved that this be issued to the press:

J. C. Flynn moved an amendment approving Mr. McCarthy's manifesto, and denouncing Mr. Healy for placing so effective and poisonous a weapon in the enemy's hands. After considerable discussion Mr. Flynn's motion was rejected without a division.

Mr. Jordan moved, in amendment to Mr. Healy's motion, that, having heard Mr. Dillon's statement and the documents read by him, the meeting express approval of the action of the Chairman of the committee in connection with the Londonderry and Tyrone seats in Parliament, and this motion was carried by a vote of 33 to 26.

YOUNG MEN'S CONGRESS AT CHAUTAUQUA

On a Close Vote It Is Decided to Annex the Hawaiian Islands.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The morning exercises were devoted to the young people to-day. They attended in a body the closing and public session of the Young Men's Congress, presided over by George O. Reddington of Yale.

The bill under consideration by the congress was one providing for the annexing of the Hawaiian Islands. By a close vote it was passed, after considerable discussion by the youthful Senators and representatives.

The annual exhibition of the gymnasium class was given in the amphitheatre, under the direction of Drs. W. G. and H. S. Anderson of Yale, this afternoon.

Principal Fairbairn continued his series of addresses by speaking on "Science and the Problems of Nature and History." He very decidedly took issue with Huxley and his school of scientific reasoning.

Polk Miller of Richmond, Va., gave "An Evening of Story and Song," to-night.

DRIVER AN FUDRNITURE MISSING

Terrence Gerrity, His Helper, and a Load of Goods Cannot Be Found.

Inquiries were made at Police Headquarters yesterday morning for Terrence Gerrity, an expressman of Elliott Avenue, Throg's Neck, Westchester, who is missing. On Tuesday last William Lynch, a mason, employed Gerrity to move him from Madison, N. J., to Throg's Neck.

Gerrity left Madison at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening with Lynch's furniture loaded on a truck drawn by two horses. He had a helper with him. Nothing has been seen or heard of Gerrity or his helper, or the load of furniture.

Lynch says he has hired a house at Throg's Neck, but as Gerrity has not turned up with his furniture his wife and three children have had to depend upon the charity of neighbors for sleeping accommodations. The expressman's wife has heard nothing from him.

Arrested for Shooting Negro Laborers.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 16.—Twenty-three men charged with participating in the recent attack upon the colored people of Spring Valley, and with driving them out of the city, were arrested to-day by Sheriff Clark and eleven deputies without trouble. They were brought to the county jail in this city, and to-morrow will be given a hearing. The complaining witness was Charles Martin, a negro who was clubbed and fired upon by the Italians. The physicians yesterday found six shots in his body, about one-half of which were taken out.

Education Bill in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—After a tumultuous debate in the Chamber of Representatives to-day and a temporary suspension of the sitting made necessary by the clamor of the Socialists, the Chamber passed through its second reading the Education bill by a vote of 81 to 52.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:45 A. M.—21 East Fifteenth Street; J. Cahill and A. Palmer; damage, $880.

11:15 A. M.—143 Alexander Avenue; damage, $5.

11:20 A. M.—186 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; no damage.

3 P. M.—282 East Twenty-second Street; damage trifling.

6:20 P. M.—205 Elm Street; Michael Neill; damage, $5.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY IN COMMAND

He Is to Succeed the Duke of Cambridge, with Limited Powers, at the Head of the British Army.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Daily Telegraph to-morrow will announce that Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed the Duke of Cambridge as Commander in Chief of the British Army, with limited powers.

ANOTHER ALLEGED BOOK SWINDLER

Edwin Foester, a Bathhouse Keeper, Arrested—Burt, the Supposed Leader, Held for Examination.

Another man charged with swindling book publishers was arrested last night and was locked up for the night at Police Headquarters.

The prisoner is Edwin Foester, twenty-eight years old, the proprietor of a Russian bath house at 148 East Eighth Street.

The formal charge against Foester is of obtaining by fraud fifteen volumes of Bulwer Lytton's works, valued at $35, from Estes & Lauriat of Boston, but Arthur B. Tenbroeck of 10 East Seventeenth Street, who represents the firm, has in his possession contracts signed by the bath keeper on which be obtained a large number of sets of valuable books from Estes & Lauriat on the installment plan, and which are now missing from his rooms.

Mr. Tenbroeck said last night that Estes & Lauriat sold the books to Foester through an agent in Twenty-third Street, in June last. After receiving the orders from Foester and receiving the commissions on them, this agent, who is supposed to be another member of the gang, disappeared.

When Mr. Tenbroeck called on Foester the latter said that his place had been broken into and the books stolen. He admitted, however, that he had lost nothing else by the burglary.

Charles A. Burt, who was arrested Thursday at 35 Broadway on a charge of swindling the Maxwell Sommerville book concern, at 69 University Place, out of two sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica valued at $175, was arraigned yesterday in the Jefferson Market Police Court. J. M. Rogers, who is manager for Mr. Sommerville, appeared as complainant.

Magistrate Brann held the prisoner in $2,000 for examination next Wednesday afternoon. Manager Rogers said he had been on Burt's track since last March, when the books were sold to him by W. T. Dickerson, manager of Sommerville's branch store at Broadway and Chambers Street.

Burt is said to be a leader of the gang of book swindlers who have been lately defrauding book concerns.

TRAIN AND FARM WAGON IN COLLISION

A New-York Man's Arm Broken in a Strange Long Island Accident.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Aug. 16.—The Greenport mail train due here at 5:56 P. M. was in collision with a large farm wagon at a crossing a quarter of a mile east of Westbury while on its way here this evening. The train was made up of one parlor car, one smoker, three passenger cars, and one mail car.

W. Wagner, forty years old, who is said to be in business in Washington Street, New-York, was sitting at an open window in the smoker, with his head resting on his left hand. The wagon struck his arm and broke it. The wagon also tore off the sash and moldings from the four forward cars, and carried off the steps of the parlor car.

The passengers were in consternation, but Conductor George Ivins, who at once brought the train to a standstill, soon quieted their fears, and the train proceeded on its journey.

Engineer Al Brown, who was at the throttle, says he does not know how the accident occurred. His locomotive bears no trace of the collision. Mr. Wagner was taken on a stretcher to St. John's Hospital. The owner or driver of the farm wagon is unknown.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Samuel Bell Maxey.

Gen. Samuel Bell Maxey, ex-United States Senator, died at Eureka Springs, Ark., yesterday. The remains were taken to his old home in Paris, Texas, last evening, and will be interred there.

Samuel Bell Maxey was born in Monroe County, Ky., March 30, 1825, and received his primary education there. He entered West Point in 1842, was graduated in 1846, and joined the Seventh Infantry, United States Army, at Monterey, Mexico, as Brevet Second Lieutenant. He was brevetted First Lieutenant for gallant services at Contreras and Churubusco. He served through the Mexican war and resigned in 1849. He returned to Kentucky, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He removed to Texas in 1857. In 1861 he was elected State Senator, but declined to serve. He raised the Ninth Texas Infantry, of which he became Colonel. He was made Brigadier General in 1862 and Major General in 1864. He commanded the Indian Territory military district in 1865-6, and was also Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He remained in the service until the surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Department, May 26, 1865. He resumed the practice of law, and was commissioned as Judge of the Eighth District of Texas April 18, 1873, but declined. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed James W. Flanagan, Republican, and took his seat March 5, 1875. He was re-elected, and his term expired in 1887.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Judge Charles F. Cole of the Hartford Police Court died suddenly at his Summer residence in Norfolk, Conn., yesterday morning of septic fever. He had been ailing for some time, but his malady had not been pronounced serious. Judge Cole was about fifty years old. He was the legal adviser of ex-Gov. Bulkeley during the hold-over term. In 1872 he was the Republican candidate for Senator in the First District, and received a certificate of election, but the seat was successfully contested and awarded to Charles N. Pond. Since then Judge Cole had seldom entered the political field. Death was hastened by heart trouble. A widow, one daughter of the late Judge Huntington of Hartford, and seven children survive him.

—Judge Martin Cole, aged seventy-eight, of Montague, a leading citizen of Sussex County, N. J., died Thursday night. He was one of the judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New-Jersey from 1880 to 1881. From 1878 to 1880 he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge Cole leaves a large estate, including 500 acres of the best land in Northern Sussex County, N. J. He is survived by four children, all prominent residents of Sussex County. He was a Democrat, and influential in New-Jersey politics.

—Capt. J. Q. Adams of the Second United States Infantry, stationed in Rhode Island, dropped dead Thursday evening at the Hotel Boscobel, Atlantic City. Capt. Adams was on a furlough. He visited the hotel to see a friend. As he arose to go he threw up his arms and fell back lifeless. Death was caused by apoplexy. Capt. Adams was a lineal descendant of John Quincy Adams. He was prominent in Masonic circles, and was formerly in charge of the military branch of Girard College, Philadelphia.

—William D. Ferris, a well-known Brooklynite, and son of the late Rev. William Ferris of Brooklyn, died at his home, 729 Halsey St., Thursday, Aug. 15, after a painful illness of four months. Mr. Ferris was a member of the New-York Produce Exchange for a number of years.

—G. T. Harrower, formerly Colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, died at Lawrenceville, Penn., Thursday evening.

—Charles H. Cooper, a formerly active and well-known Harlem Republican, died at the Harlem Hospital yesterday morning. He was seventy years old.

Blew a Horn and Lost His Ice.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 16.—James Mannion, a fish peddler, was arrested this morning for violating an ordinance by blowing a horn.

After he had been locked up two hours his friends raised the $3 he had been fined and secured his release. Meanwhile the ice in his wagon had melted, and his fish were spoiled.

Population of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The population of the State of Massachusetts, as given in the 1895 census report, issued this afternoon, is 2,495,345, an increase of 553,204, or 28.48 per cent. over the census figures of 1885. Boston's population is given as 494,205, an increase since 1885 of 108,812, or 26.59 per cent.

Six Men Killed by a Blast.

ALTOONA, Penn., Aug. 16.—A blast prepared on the Pittsburg and Eastern Railroad in Clearfield County, near Mehaffy, was exploded prematurely this evening about 6 o'clock. Six men were killed and as many more badly injured.

A VERY TEMPTING OFFER

Europeans Invited to Pay Twenty Marks for Agencies.

SURE TO MAKE 14,320 MARKS A YEAR

Golden Prospects for Agents of Dr. E. R. Savigny's Paper and a Typewriter—Chamber of Commerce Inquiry.

Numerous inquiries have been received from Europe recently by Secretary George Wilson of the Chamber of Commerce concerning notices published in many of the German, French, Swiss, Austrian, and Hungarian papers, warning bookkeepers and others engaged in commercial pursuits against coming to America without first having obtained positions. These notices state that many men are now out of employment, and that situations cannot be obtained.

This information is ostensibly published in Europe with good intentions, as coming from "Die New-Yorker Handelskammer," which means in English "The New-York Chamber of Commerce." The notice ends with the information that "Die Handelskammer" is frequently solicited by American firms to furnish addresses of persons who might act as representatives for them in European countries, and that by "addressing the Secretary, Room 79, 15 Whitehall Street, New-York, a list of such firms and the details will be furnished gratuitously."

A number of letters brought forth by these notices have been addressed simply "Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, New-York," and they have been sent to Mr. Wilson, at 36 Nassau Street, by the postal officials.

Mr. Wilson was unable to understand their meaning, and as they were generally written in German or French, he referred the matter to Louis Windmüller, appointing him as Chairman of a Committee on International Trade and Improvements.

Mr. Windmüller found on the door of Room 79 in the building at 15 Whitehall Street a sign reading as follows:

DR. E. R. SAVIGNY,
Herausgeber der "Illustrirten Amerikanischen Nachrichten" und "Handelskammer."
United States German Press Association.

Dr. E. R. Savigny could not be found in his office. His clerk knew little about his business, and could not tell when he could be seen.

From German newspaper clippings and letters it is learned that the inquiring foreigner receives a typewritten circular informing him that it is desired to appoint a special correspondent for "Die Illustrirte Americanische Nachrichten" in his city, and stating that credentials will be furnished empowering the appointee to make contracts for advertisements and subscriptions, and requesting that the customary courtesies as journalist be extended to him. This alone would prove remunerative to the correspondent, the circular announces. But the most promising offer is to give the "special correspondent" the agency for a typewriter.

Prior to receiving credentials the correspondent must remit to Dr. E. R. Savigny twenty marks, the circular says, whereupon he will receive a typewriter and authority to carry on the business of solicitor for the machine, and to act as correspondent of the publication.

The information is given in the circular that more than 700,000 typewriters are in use in America, and still the sale of the machines continues very large. In Europe, where they are comparatively new, a large sale is sure to result, and Dr. Savigny places the "special correspondent's" income at 14,320 marks annually, with average success. A mark is worth nearly 24 cents in United States money.

How many "special correspondents" have been appointed by the Secretary of this "Handelskammer" has not been ascertained, but Mr. Windmüller is making a thorough investigation on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and will render a full report as soon as possible.

NEGRO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE

Organized at Saratoga—Charles W. Anderson Elected President.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The convention of Afro-Americans of the State to organize a Republican League opened in the Town Hall at noon to-day. C. W. Anderson of Albany, private secretary to State Treasurer Addison B. Colvin, called the convention to order. T. Thomas Fortune of New-York was chosen Temporary Chairman.

After recess committees were appointed. Then Richard Kelly of Troy discussed the question of W. G. Harris, a colored veteran of the late war, who was appointed to a position as orderly in the Capitol, but who, when he presented himself for duty, was, by reason of his color, it was alleged, put to work as a porter. C. F. Simms of New-York and the Rev. J. R. B. Smith of Troy deprecated such discrimination. The latter offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Committee on Resolutions to give expression of the sentiment of the colored men in the convention in reference to discrimination made as to appointments of employes by Superintendent Easton of the Capitol, at Albany, and especially as to the case of Harris.

A recess until evening followed, when a permanent organization was effected by the election of the temporary officers as permanent officers. The Committee on Constitutions returned in their report, which was adopted.

"Afro-American Republican Organization of the State," was decided upon as the name for the body. These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Charles W. Anderson of New-York; Vice President—Albert M. Thomas, Brooklyn; Second Vice President—R. B. Jackson, Troy; Third Vice President—J. W. Thompson, Monroe County. Executive Committee—T. T. Fortune, Chairman, Brooklyn; Recording Secretary—R. F. Simms, New-York; Corresponding Secretary—John W. Caldwell, Albany; Treasurer—The Rev. J. J. Adams, Fulton County; Sergeant at Arms—Isiah Kaho, New-York. Fraternal Delegates to the Connecticut State Convention, Aug. 22—The Rev. R. F. Bell, New-York County, and the Rev. J. R. B. Smith, Rensselaer County.

Rochester was selected as the next place of meeting Aug. 16 and 17, 1896.

President Anderson urged upon the convention the advisability of returning to office all of the present Republican State officers.

The Traveling Emperor's Ovations.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Here is the latest addition to the store of "traveling Emperor ovations." It comes from Stockholm. On the day on which the German Emperor paid a visit to Count and Countess Wedel at their castle Stora Sundby, the band of his yacht Hohenzollern had received permission to give a concert at the famous Hasselbacken restaurant. Who knows Stockholm knows Hasselbacken, in the Royal Gardens, and mine hosts are equally well known. On the concert day every one of the places on the verandas, where 1,000 persons can easily be seated, had been reserved by telephone; 2,000 visitors filled the gardens, and 2,000 more stood outside unable to gain admission. In the third part of the concert the last piece on the programme after Leoncavallo's "Bajazzi" and a Strauss waltz, "The Song of Aegir," words and composition by his Majesty Emperor William II. The keen Scandinavians were greatly tickled by this musical triple alliance, and when "The Song of Aegir" was finished there arose a storm of applause so frenzied that even Hasselbacken had never heard the like. The conductor put down his baton, there was a moment's breathless silence, and then the band struck up, and 5,000 Scandinavian voices joined in the German national anthem. The Swedish national anthem, of course, came next, and after that as many of the 5,000 as could obtain it drank champagne and "enthused" away, and celebrated the incident as a "national event." After this, talk of Scandinavian stolidity!

Capt. James Ward's Son Drowned.

KINGSTON, Aug. 16.—Edward, the fifteen-year-old son of Capt. James Ward of Brooklyn, who is spending the Summer in the Catskills, was drowned in the Esopus Creek at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

HUMIDITY WAS AGAIN TO BLAME

Together with the Temperature, Which Ranged in the Eighties, Much Discomfort Was Felt Yesterday.

Thunderstorms drifted all about New-York yesterday, merely giving the city an occasional breath of cool air. There was nothing like any substantial relief from the heat and humidity until about midnight, when a threatening storm had gathered in the western heavens.

The temperature, reinforced by the humidity, was sufficiently high all day to make it extremely uncomfortable, even for those who were not obliged to go out in the sun.

The following cases of prostration from the heat were recorded:

DONOHUE, DANIEL, of 443 Willis Avenue; ashcart driver; overcome while on his cart at 659 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; fell to the street unconscious; Harlem Hospital.

HEALY, THOMAS, of 617 Second Avenue; overcome at Ninth Street and Avenue C; Bellevue Hospital.

The weather was particularly trying on draught horses, and all the ambulances for horses in the city were kept busy taking animals from the places where they fell in the streets to their stables.

As usual, the temperature was not really the chief aggressor. It was the high humidity that was chiefly to blame for all the discomforts and suffering. The highest temperature was at noon, when the thermometer of The New-York Times registered 85°, and that of the Weather Bureau 84°. The mercury began to fall slowly after that.

WHERE TO GO FOR RATTLESNAKES

THERE ARE LOTS OF THEM IN WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS.

Many Persons Interest Themselves in Capturing Them as Curiosities or for Profit.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Natural histories have been trying for some time to foist on an unsuspecting public the statement that rattlesnakes were practically extinct in the boundaries of Massachusetts, but this is far from true. In fact there are several quite famous dens in our western part of the State. Mount Tom, particularly, has become quite noted as a resort for snakes from its supposed description by Oliver Wendell Holmes in "Elsie Venner," and there are at least two famous dens in Southern Berkshire County. On the sensitive imagination this expression, Rattlesnake Den, has a highly stimulating effect, suggestive of twilight caves, festooned and walled with pendulous snakes, such as dime-novel characters occasionally fall into in the far West. Locally, however, this is not true, a rattlesnake den, meaning some seams or crannies in the rock, where the animals can creep in deeply to escape the Winter's cold and which in Summer they make a sort of headquarters. On Mount Tom the most famous den is below Rattlesnake Ledge, on the southeast end of the mountain, but the great masses of rock which fringe the cliffs provide lodging places for the reptiles on almost all sides of the mountain. In lower Berkshire there is one famous den just above the State hatchery in Hartsville. The whole side of the cliff seems to have fallen out there, making a great alcove in the mountain, and among the stones a great many rattlesnakes were formerly found. But there, as well as on Mount Tom, the snakes have been more or less thinned out in recent years, though in either place they are sufficiently thick to afford a good day's sport.

In Mount Washington, however, away down in the rocky southwest corner of the State, there is an old aboriginal den, where the snakes lie close together, like angleworms in a bait box, and the whole place when invaded sounds like a symphony orchestra tuning up. Here the lost traveler, wandering among the wild huckleberry foliage, will see, when the first coolness of Fall comes on, great swaying pyramids of snakes, containing 60 or 70 together, planted on the threshold of the den. The attendance at these performances has naturally been limited, but they are vouched for by good authorities.

Besides these particular rendezvous, there are others where the snakes are more or less frequently found. Mount Holyoke has a few and Sugarloaf more, in the Connecticut Valley, while in the Southern Berkshire Hills they have been seen in various places, there formerly being a great many under the white cliffs of Monument Mountain. In many of their old resorts, however, they have been nearly exterminated by the forest fires, which frequently sweep across the hills where the heavier timber has been cut off.

The reptile which is raised in our mountains is the banded rattlesnake. It is a short, thick-set little vermin, with a plain but interesting face, and a complexion of beautiful yellow crossed diagonally by black bands. Sometimes it reaches the length of six feet, one specimen having been seen in Berkshire County recently of that length, but usually it is some three or four feet. In addition to its beauty it is a very useful and valuable little animal in its own way. Its oil, which is secured from little wads of fat along the back, is considered exceedingly good for sprains and bruises and is sold as high as $1 an ounce, while the skins, which are supposed to have similar properties, sometimes bring as high as $5 apiece from horsemen, who use them for bandages on lame horses. They are also said to be successfully used as bandages on human beings. As a big rattler has been known to give a dozen ounces of oil, he often really pays for the trouble of catching. Urged merely by commercial motives there are already a number of men around the mountains who have made a business of catching the snakes. Among these are Jerry Smith of Smith's Ferry, John Street of Mount Nonotuck, who keeps a little cage full of his scaly pets at his hotel, and W. C. Davis of Lee, who uses the oil of the snakes in a liniment he manufactures. All these men, of course, look at the matter of catching rattlesnakes in a purely professional way.

The pure amateur catching of rattlesnakes, however, is a different thing, and closely resembles in spirit a Yale-Harvard football game without the revised rules. Stated briefly, the idea is this: You are out after the rattlesnake; the rattlesnake is out after you. The game is to see who will strike first. It is the delightful uncertainty of the thing which charms, and for short distance enthusiasm nothing can equal that of the man when the big snake he is looking for comes up behind him, sinks his teeth in the calf of his leg and says, "Tag! You're it."

Now, of course, if you get the snake you have his pretty skin and rattles to hang on your wall, and as much oil as you care to try out. If the snakes get you, whisky is the popular antidote, of course, but the best remedy seems to be permanganate of potash, placed on the wound immediately, which may make a slight hole in the surrounding flesh, but will counteract the poison. Cauterizing either by a hot iron or by acids is also good. If one is bitten on a finger, toe, or ear the best method according to the highest authorities, is to whittle the member off with your jack

THE DEFENDER MEASURED

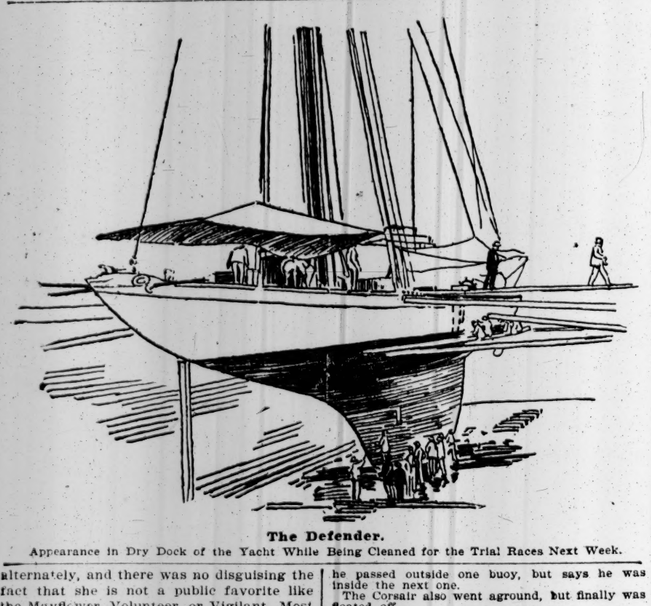
Mr. Iselin Apparently Pleased with the Result.

REFUSES TO GIVE THE FIGURES

Probably Will Have to Allow the Vigilant About One Minute Thirty Seconds on a Thirty-mile Course.

The Defender and Vigilant were admired by hundreds of yachtsmen and thousands of others who are interested in the coming international races as they stood in the dry dock in the Erie Basin yesterday. Both yachts were put in Dock 1, and there was an excellent opportunity to compare the two models.

The Defender was praised and condemned



The Defender.

Appearance in Dry Dock of the Yacht While Being Cleaned for the Trial Races Next Week.

alternately, and there was no disguising the fact that she is not a public favorite like the Mayflower, Volunteer, or Vigilant. Most of those who saw the yachts wish that she may defeat the Valkyrie, but some are not afraid to express the hope that the Valkyrie will win. Their reason for this is that the Defender is not an American type of boat. They wanted a centreboarder. If the Defender had a small board they would be satisfied, but as she has not, they want her to be beaten. These men would be immensely pleased to see the Vigilant defeat the Defender.

The Vigilant is just as much a favorite as she was in 1893, and Mr. Willard and those on board with him have gained many friends for the thoroughly sportsmanlike action they have shown this year in all the races.

The Vigilant was towed into the dock at 8 o'clock by her tender, the Aeronaut. She was towed to the head of the dock, and was soon ready for the water to be pumped out. The Defender was nowhere in sight, and although Superintendent W. D. Dickey offered to close the gates and start pumping, Mr. Willard positively refused to allow it, saying he would wait for the Defender.

Measurer John Hyslop of the New-York Yacht Club was on hand early, and after a short consultation with Mr. Willard, decided to start at once to measure the Vigilant. The yacht was then lightened, and as the different articles were taken out she came up perceptibly in the water. As soon as all was ready, Capt. Barr ordered the crew to get amidships, and then Mr. Hyslop took her water-line length. Care was taken that no one should find out what this was, but the boat looked to be trimmed just about the way she was when she was measured before meeting the Valkyrie in 1893. Mr. Hyslop next attacked the spars, and in about an hour and a half had taken all the measurements necessary to figure out her spread of sail.

Mr. Willard watched Mr. Hyslop as he measured each spar, but when it was all finished politely declined to state what the figures were. He said:

"The Cup Committee wishes to keep the measurements of the two sloops secret. In that case, it would certainly be most unbecoming on my part to make public the yacht's figures. I purposely refused to take the final measurement on the ground that should the racing length of the Vigilant from some outside source become known it would be thought that I had acted against the views of the committee."

Just as Mr. Hyslop finished work on the Vigilant the Defender, in tow of the Wallace B. Hunt and accompanied by the Hattie Palmer, arrived at the dock. She was towed into position, and, after consulting with C. Oliver Iselin and Nat Herreshoff, who was on board, preparations were made to measure her. She was lightened just as the Vigilant was, and when all was ready appeared to float at least six inches above her marked water line. The yacht was designed to be about 89 feet 6 inches on the water line, but in her trim yesterday she was certainly shorter than that—probably about 89 feet. As the boat was lightened Mr. Iselin and Herbert C. Leeds rowed around her in a small boat and frequently took measurements. Then, when Mr. Hyslop got to work they watched him carefully, and frequently commented on the results. They knew the result of the Vigilant's measurement, and seemed to be well satisfied with the result of the figuring on their own boat.

Just after the measurements at the bow and stern were completed Mr. Iselin left the Defender, came ashore, and took the tugboat Wallace B. Flint for New-York. He wore a pleased and satisfied look, but when asked if he would say anything about the measurements already made he replied:

"No; the figures positively will not be given out until the English challenger has been measured here."

A conservative estimate puts the water-line length of the Vigilant at about 86.2 feet, and her sail area at 11,250 square feet. The Defender's water-line length is about 89 feet, and her sail area about 11,750 square feet. This would make the racing length of the Defender 98.7 feet, and of the Vigilant 96.1, a difference in favor of the Vigilant of 1 minute 12 seconds over a thirty-mile course.

As soon as the water-line length of the Defender was taken the water was pumped out of the basin. It was nearly 5 o'clock before it was empty, and as it receded the crews of the two yachts got to work with brooms and brushed off their under bodies. Neither yacht was very dirty, but the Vigilant was cleaner than the Defender. Today both yachts will be cleaned with steel wool and sandpaper, and when they go in the water they will be as smooth as glass.

Nat Herreshoff, later in the afternoon, speaking of the measurements, said: "I don't know what the official figures of the Defender's measurements are, and can say nothing whatever in regard to them. The official figures will not be made public until the British yacht has been measured."

As soon as the water was out of the dock the Defender was carefully examined, to find out if she was injured through going aground off Goat Island, Newport, last week. It was found that one plate covering the lead bulb was pressed out of shape a little, and several of the rivets started. These will be driven in to-day. Whether she is strained more than this cannot be learned yet.

The starboard spreader was found to be split, and it was taken down and another one was made. This will be put up to-day.

Mr. Glennie, Lord Dunraven's representative, who arrived in New-York a few days ago, was at the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon, and he took a look at the Defender in dry-dock. He seemed to be very greatly interested.

"The Defender," he said, "is a much smaller yacht than I expected to see. I am positive that she is much smaller than Valkyrie III. Her masts and spars are lighter. She looks like a flier, but, of course, it would take a clever man to make any estimate of her speed from simply seeing her in dry-dock."

Of the relative merits and prospects of the two boats, Defendor and Valkyrie, Mr. Glennie said he would prefer to say nothing. He did not believe in buncombe, and predictions were valueless.

The two yachts will remain in the dock until to-morrow, when they will go to Bay Ridge.

NIAGARA RUNS AGROUND.

Pulled Off by a Tug and Apparently Was Not Damaged.

RYDE, Aug. 16.—The Britannia, Ailsa, Hester, Corsair, Isolde, Carina, and Caress, forty-raters, and the Niagara and Isolde, twenty-raters, started to-day to race from Ryde around the Isle of Wight, about fifty miles, for the prizes offered by the Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, a cup, and a second prize of £40 to go to a yacht of a different class from the winner of the cup.

When the Niagara reached the Ryde Sand Head, about a mile east of Ryde, she ran aground. The tide was going out, and, as soon as possible a steamer was sent to her assistance. She stranded in a good position, and the sea was perfectly calm, and, consequently, she was at no time in any danger. A tug got a line to her before she had been aground long, and pulled her off with little difficulty. She at once came back to her moorings, abandoning the race.

The spot where the Niagara struck is dry at low tide, and several yachts have been wrecked there. Capt. Barr thinks that a buoy should be put down to mark the danger. He admits that he passed outside one buoy, but says he was inside the next one.

The Corsair also went aground, but finally was floated off.

A wind died down and the yachts were becalmed.

Mr. Oliver Buys the Arrow.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 16.—Edwin Oliver of 189 Union Street has sold the Herreshoff sloop Dorothy to Mr. Peck of Bayside, and has purchased the seventy-foot single-sticker Arrow. The sloops Pocahontas and Gracie were designed to outsail the Arrow, but failed. She is only twenty feet shorter than the Defender, and carries an immense spread of canvas. She has three staterooms, an elegantly appointed saloon with piano, and has accommodations for a crew of five. The Arrow is being refitted and painted, and will go into commission Sept. 1.

For the Elsworth Cup.

Several crack yachts in the New-Jersey Athletic Club, at Bayonne, will this afternoon contest the third club race for the cup offered by Capt. Joseph Elsworth. The former contest, when some stakeboats drifted, was declared no race, upon the protest of Mr. Frank M. Brown, owner of the Molly Bawn. The Iroquois, owned by Messrs. Wilmerding and Genett, won the first race, and Capt. J. W. Bernard's Drift the second. The course is ten miles, on Newark Bay, sailing around three times between the Jersey Central drawbridge, Elizabethport, and the Kills.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 16.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Seneca, Charles Fletcher; Rival, F. F. Christie; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Maspeth, C. M. Meyer; Nereid and Nada, C. R. Flint.

Passed West—Steam yachts Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Stella, James H. Breslin; schooner yacht Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; sloop yacht Defender, Vanderbilt, Iselin, and Morgan.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Meteor, Alfred Peats; Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw, and Viator, A. J. Morgan.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Arrived—Schooner yacht Alsacienne, schooner yacht Aletha, steam yacht Trophy, cutter Beatrice, W. H. S. Wood.

At Anchor—Schooner yachts Madaline, Mr. Dickerson; Emerald, J. R. Maxwell; Telfer, Mr. Barry; steam yachts Stranger and Kanapha, W. L. Moore.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 16.—In Port—Cutter Huron, New-York, cruising east; sloop Ventura, New-York, for New-York; Starlight, Edgartown, cruising; Mariquita, New-York, bound east; Zenobia, Boston, for Falmouth; Nita, New-York, for Nantucket; Tempus, New-York, for Portland.

Sailed—Steam yachts Unquowa, New-York, for Stonington; Siesta, Boston, for Newport; Nahaweya, Hagerstown, for Falmouth; Indiana, New-Bedford, cruising; yawl Maggie, Providence, for Newport; sloop Nausett, Boston, for Hyannis; Crocodile, New-York, for Edgartown; launch Etta E., Boston, for Falmouth.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—Yachts sailing today are steamers White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Comanche, M. W. Hannan, and Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt.

Yachts in Port To-night—Steamers Nourmahal, John Jacob Astor; Hermione, Robert Goelet; Electra, Elbridge T. Gerry; Radha, Joel B. Wolfe; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Sapphire, Eugene Higgins; Rainbow, Edwin D. Morgan; Thyra, James Stillman; Spendthrift, E. H. Harriman; Zara, F. Grand D'Hautville; Duquesne, Theodore R. Hostetter, and Gladys of the Eastern Yacht Club; schooner Comanche, Winthrop Astor Chanler, and sloops Ildertim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Uvira, Frederick P. Sands; Mineola, August Belmont; Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen, and Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 16.—Arrived—Steamers Golden Rod; Ozhesta, G. M. Preston; and proceeded, cruising; Halcyon, H. C. Smith. Schooner Lotus, John H. Cole; Clytie, Henry C. Ward. Sloops Desiree, Jennie, Alfred O. Barlow; Titania, Paulina, G. Wallis Root; Ward V. of South Norwalk; Mona, Robert Barrie.

In Port—Steamers Kalolah, Gretchen, Gladys. Schooners Water Witch, Her Royal Highness. Sloops Helen, Christine, Aura, Valkyrie, Wenonah.

Sailed—Steamers Charlietta, W. H. Higgins, Narwhal, C. H. Osgood. Schooner Dagmar, R. W. Inman. Sloop Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark; Frances of Hartford, Mabel, Nomad, Mrs. R. Hayden, Paula, Theodore Croker; Oriva, Chester C. Monroe.

TSCHIGORIN STILL LEADING.

Has Won Eight Games at the Big Chess Tournament.

HASTINGS, England, Aug. 16.—The ninth round in the international chess masters' tournament was played here to-day, with the following results:

Teichmann beat Marco in a queen's gambit declined, after thirty-two moves; Schiffers beat Tinsley in a P—Q4 opening, after fifty-two moves; Bardeleben beat Pollock in a P—Q4 opening, after twenty-six moves; Tarrasch beat Burn in a queen's gambit declined, after thirty moves; Mason beat Mieses in a Ruy Lopez, after forty-seven moves; Tschigorin beat Gunsberg, in an Evans gambit, after forty-six moves; Lasker beat Steinitz in a Ruy Lopez, after thirty-six moves; Walbrodt beat Blackburne in an irregular opening, after thirty-five moves; Pillsbury beat Janowski in a queen's gambit declined, after fifty-four moves; Albin and Vergani drew a Ruy Lopez, after sixty-seven moves; Schlechter and Bird drew a French defense, after sixty-two moves.

The score: Tschigorin, 8; Bardeleben and Pillsbury, 7½ each; Lasker, 7; Bird, Schiffers, and Walbrodt, 6½ each; Tarrasch, 5; Steinitz and Teichmann, 4½ each; Gunsberg, Mason, Pollock, and Schlechter, 4 each; Burn, 3½; Albin, Marco, Janowski, Mieses, and Tinsley, 3 each; Blackburne, 2; Vergani, 1.

EASTERN PLAYERS WIN.

Chace and Wrenn Defeat the Neel Brothers in Tennis Doubles.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 16.—Wrenn and Chace beat the Neel brothers here this morning, after an exciting four-set match, and thus earned the right to challenge Hobart and Hovey for the National lawn tennis championship in doubles. An enormous crowd surrounded the Casino court to see the great match between the Eastern and the Western champion teams, and they were not disappointed, for a great match was the result of the encounter.

Neither Wrenn nor Chace played as well yesterday against Howland and Foote, but the Neel brothers were not as formidable as had generally been expected. Wrenn and Chace won the first set, 6—4, after a short struggle. The last two games and the second was theirs from the start, the Western pair getting only three games. The champion and his partner struck a very bad streak of play in the third set, and the Western pair played better than in either of the first two sets. They began with a rush, and soon had a lead of four love. Wrenn and Chace then threw the next two games, and a love set was scored for the Western champions.

In the fourth set the Eastern team kept matters well in hand from the start, and never let up till they had won it by 6—2, and the match, three sets to one. Particularly in the last set the Eastern pair came to the net often and smashed with great speed and accuracy. They will meet Hobart and Hovey in the challenge match for the championship at Newport Tuesday morning.

In the semi-final round of the singles J. P. Paret of the Lenox Tennis Club sunprised all by beating Richard Stevens in an exciting three-set match. Paret played better than usual, and was fortunate enough to strike Stevens somewhat out of form. The light troubled the Hoboken man, too, and he could not seem to pass Paret at the net as he generally passes better men than the Lenox player. Paret reached the net often and smashed with good effect. He will meet Howland in the final round to-morrow morning, and this will end the tournament.

Scores:

Championship Doubles.—R. D. Wrenn and M. G. Chace (champions of the East) beat C. B. and S. R. Neel, (champions of the West,) 6—4, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Consolation Doubles.—Final Round—Lieut. R. P. Davis and Lieut. J. C. Brooks beat S. D. Reed and Alfred Codman, 7—5, 6—8, 6—3.

Invitation Singles.—Semi-Final Round—John Howland beat J. C. Davidson, 6—0, 6—2; J. Parmly Paret beat Richard Stevens, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4.

NATIONAL TENNIS TOURNEY.

List of Drawings for the Preliminary Games.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The drawings for the national championship tennis tournament were given out this afternoon. The double championship game has been arranged for Tuesday next. The preliminary list is the largest on record for this association. It follows:

Preliminary Round.—H. B. Needham vs. Dean Miller, William Scudder vs. J. S. Talmage, Jr., E. P. Fischer vs. W. K. Brice, J. G. Davidson vs. D. T. Davis, G. P. Herricks vs. S. F. Wyse, E. A. S. Lewis vs. G. W. Lee, Alfred S. Taylor vs. J. S. Hovey, C. F. Sands vs. M. G. Chase, Robert Matthews vs. W. A. Jones, Alfred Codman vs. C. Hale, A. P. Hawes vs. F. M. Pile, W. H. Barnes vs. H. Ward, J. K. Willing vs. J. Terry, Evaris Wrenn vs. N. E. Lord, S. E. Millett vs. R. P. David, J. P. Paret vs. H. G. Beaman, J. C. W. Brooks vs. J. Howland, H. H. Palmer vs. H. W. Herrick.

First Round.—Charles Bradley, Jr., vs. G. C. Hinckley, J. W. Wear vs. C. H. Hatch, R. Stevens vs. S. L. Smith, Arthur Taylor vs. William Maynadier, Scott Griffith vs. H. S. De Garmendia, F. H. Hovey vs. W. S. Jennings, P. S. Barlow vs. Sands, E. A. Crowinshield vs. J. S Hobart, C. F. Walz vs. Erving Stills, C. Tate, Jr., vs. J. D. E. Jones, S. C. S. Neal vs. A. E. Avery, H. Clews, Jr., vs. Winner of No. 1 preliminary.

Winner 2 vs. Winner 3, Winner 4 vs. Winner 5, Winner 6 vs. Winner 7, Winner 8 vs. Winner 9, Winner 10 vs. Winner 11, Winner 12 vs. Winner 13, Winner 14 vs. Winner 15, Winner 16 vs. Winner 17, Winner 18 vs. F. S. Butler, J. S. Cushman vs. J. A. Ryerson, C. C. Stillman vs. S. D. Reed, C. R. Budlong vs. J. C. Neeley, H. F. Robertson vs. J. W. Thompson, A. W. Post vs. W. A. Larned, S. Henshaw vs. H. D. Cleveland, W. S. Brown vs. E. E. McIlvane, W. F. Herrick vs. Leo Ware, William Boag vs. A. C. Williston, C. L. Foote vs. G. S. Wrenn, Jr., C. H. Gould vs. J. H. Masson.

Davis Beats Fox.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—C. A. W. Fox, formerly the professional golfer at Meadowbrook, and W. F. Davis, the Newport professional, met to-day here in a nine-hole match, which proved to be very one sided, Davis won 7 holes up. Two holes were halved, therefore, Fox failed to make a single hole.

CLIFFORD EASILY BEATEN.

Rey el Santa Anita Wins the Merchants' Stakes Under a Pull.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance to-day was large, the weather warm and clear, and the track fast. In the Merchants' Stakes, one mile and a furlong, Clifford met his Waterloo. Rey el Santa Anita not only beat him, but at the end was under a pull, while Griffin was whipping and spurring Clifford with his utmost energy. Rey el Santa Anita got away first, only to be passed at the stand by Clifford. At the quarter post, however, Clifford's opponent drew up abreast of him, and, until the lower turn was reached, the two ran neck and neck. Clifford was then let out and ran a half length in advance of Rey el Santa Anita to the seven-eighths post, but here Perkins began to ride, and, despite severe punishment, Clifford could not maintain his lead. He was driven all through the last quarter, while Perkins did not hurry his mount a bit. Rey el Santa Anita won by a half length. The race was the prettiest one of the season. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; for all ages. Lady Diamond, 102 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 5, won; Manchester, 105, (Griffin,) 7 to 5, second; Fair Fiona, 102, (A. Clayton,) 50 to 1, third. Time —1:15½. Runaway and Double Cross also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; for two-year-olds. Requital, 118 pounds, (Griffin,) 2 to 1, won; Crescendo, 118, (A. Clayton,) 8 to 5, second; Ida Ideal, 95, (Hewitt,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:08¼. Nimrod also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Merchants' Stakes. One mile and a furlong; a free handicap, for all ages. Rey el Santa Anita, 120 pounds, (Perkins,) 9 to 5, won; Clifford, 126, (Griffin,) 2 to 5, second. Time—1:55¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For fillies two years old. Argentina, 101 pounds, (Griffin,) 5 to 2, won; Au Revoir, 101, (Perkins,) 7 to 5, second; Kilrona, 95, (Lambley,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02¾. Bernardine and Florrie also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. For three-year-olds and upward. Lake Shore, 119 pounds, (Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Sant' Ilario, 99, (Chorn,) 7 to 2, second; Brandywine, 111, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:42¾. Laurel, Aimée Goodwin, and Navahoe also ran.

The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five-eighths of a mile. Prince Llef, 111 pounds; Damien, King of Bohemia, Master James, Oddgenship, and Rhododendron 111 each; Maarino, Dania, Trident, Annie Barren, Sherrick, and Elsimere 108 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile. Handicap. Ajax, 130 pounds; Waltzer, 128; San Joaquin, 123; Silk Gown 120, and Refugee 107.

THIRD RACE.—Silver Cup Hurdle Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Merry Prince, 109 pounds; Roundsman and Ramiro 107 each; Refugee, 104; Barytone II., 100; Elusive and Sinaloa III., 96 each; Sweet Favordale and Cadenza, 95 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Steeplechase, short course. Young Orion, 169 pounds; Cicero, 162; Lionheart, 147; May Blossom, 145, and Hellas, 137.

MYOPIAS WIN AT POLO.

Beat the Newport Team Badly for the Newport Cups.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 16.—The Myopia polo team of Boston won the Newport Cups for teams of four this afternoon, defeating the Newports in a rattling game in the finals. By the official handicap the Myopias were allowed four goals, but they didn't need them, carrying off the cups on the result of the actual play. The teams, with positions and individual handicaps, were as follows:

Myopia.—1—George L. Meyer, 3; 2—H. H. Holmes, 0; 3—George H. Norman, Jr., 4; back—F. B. Fay, 5. Total handicap—12 goals.

Newport.—1—W. Eustis, 4; 2—Moses Taylor, 4; 3—R. Brooks, 4; back—A. Francke, 4. Total handicap—16 goals.

At the very outset the Myopias showed their superiority, playing a fine position game, while the Newports appeared often to get in each others' way. The Newports did not score till the very close of the second half, when the Myopias had a winning lead.

Then Brooks goaled the ball on a long difficult drive after the bell had rung for time up.

After Fay had goaled in the third half the Newports rallied and took six goals, the succession of which was broken only by Meyers making the third goal in the period. During the extraordinary effort on the part of the Newports, Fay was forced to make a safety, and Taylor was thrown heavily and dazed. He recovered and went on, however. Holmes, who was valued at no goals, by the official handicap, proved to be a very strong player. Norman and Fay played brilliantly for Myopia, and Taylor and Brooks for Newport. Eustis gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship. The Myopias had it easy and won because they played better together and were far better mounted than the Newports. The Newports often had the ball at Myopia's goal, but got rattled repeatedly and lost good chances by poor judgment and inaccurate hitting. The Myopias hitting was careful and precise. The score:

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
1	Myopia	Norman	6:30
2	Myopia	Meyer	6:00
3	Myopia	Holmes	7:30

SECOND PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
4	Myopia	Holmes	0:30
5	Myopia	Meyer	0:30
6	Myopia	Norman	11:30
7	Newport	Brooks	7:30

THIRD PERIOD.

Goal.	Team.	Made By.	Time.
8	Myopia	Fay	1:00
9	Newport	Taylor	2:00
10	Myopia	Meyer	0:30
11	Newport	Brooks	0:30
12	Newport	Meyer	3:00
13	Newport	Eustis	1:30
14	Newport	Eustis	4:00

Safety—By Fay, ¼. Score by actual play—Myopia, 7¾; Newport, 6. By handicap—Myopia, 11¾; Newport, 8. Referee—E. L. Winthrop, Jr. Time—W. K. Thorn.

To-morrow the First Myopias and Westchesters play for the Westchester Cups.

COOPER OUTRIDES BALD

The Detroit Cyclist Twice Defeats the "Man of the Year."

AT THE DIVISION MEET AT MARINETTE

"Charlie" Murphy of Brooklyn Finishes Second in the Two-Mile Scratch Race and Protests a Decision.

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 16.—Favorites were bowled over in the races in this city to-day. It was the first day of the annual meet of the Wisconsin Division of the League of American Wheelmen. The track was fast and there was little or no wind to interfere with the riders.

Bald, the "man of the year," was twice beaten—by Cooper of Detroit in the half mile and by Cooper and Murphy in the two-mile race. Six men started in the latter event and Murphy caught the lead. Bald, Kennedy, and Cooper followed him. When the last quarter was passed and in the order named, Steele and Patterson had dropped out.

Murphy was figuring for the race and was prepared to jump on the inside of the tandem when it should withdraw. Bald had his front wheel outside the tandem, and would have had to turn wide. Cooper, however, knocked plans into a cocked hat by jumping round on the outside and coming away for home in a fine burst of speed.

Three lengths separated Cooper and Murphy at the finish, and Bald was third, a foot back, with Kennedy a strong fourth.

Twelve men went away in the half mile. Pacemakers were called off, at the request of the men, who wanted to ride the race in one heat. Kennedy had the lead when, over a quarter from the finish, Cooper again sprang into the lead. Bald made a game effort to overhaul him, but although he closed up six lengths, coming out of the bunch, he could not do so. A half length separated the men, and Cabanne and Murphy were lapped on the rear wheel of Bald. Cabanne was given the third position. Murphy protested against this.

The field in the mile handicap closed well at the half, and rounded into the stretch still bunched. Bliss had a snug position in the bunch, and came away for home half way up the stretch with one of his old-time winning spurts. His victory was well earned, for he had the race won at the tape by three lengths. Brown ran second, although the officials gave the position to Kennedy, who had come forward with a great jump in the last twenty yards, but failed to secure the place until just as the tape was crossed.

The summary:

Two-Mile Open, Class B.—"Tom" Cooper won, Murphy second, Bald third. Time—4:30. Kennedy, Patterson, and Steele also ran in the order named.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—"Tom" Cooper won, Bald second, Cabanne third, Murphy fourth. Time—1:07. Kennedy, L. C. Johnson, Bliss, Patterson, Brown, Scott, MacDonald, and Steele also ran in the order named.

One Mile Handicap, Class B.—Bliss, (50 yards,) won; Kennedy, (40 yards,) second; Brown, (50 yards,) third. Time—2:16.

CYCLE RACES AT TROY.

Several Bad Spills—Mosher Wins the One-Mile Open Contest.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—A bicycle race meet was held here to-day at Rensselaer Park, under the auspices of the Troy Bicycle Club. There were about 1,500 persons present. There were several spills. W. J. Ainsworth of Albany fell in the half-mile open event and was run into by H. B. Mosher of Storm King, and Lewis L. Draper of Lansingburg. Ainsworth's left hand was ripped open, and Mosher's wheel was broken.

In the half-mile handicap, Capt. P. Schumacher of the Albany County Wheelmen fell and was rendered unconscious. In The Troy Press two-mile relay race G. H. Whitbeck of the Troy Bicycle Club had a shoulderblade broken. James H. Budd of Glens Falls went against the half-mile track record, 1:01 2-5, made at Rensselaer Park last year by Johnson. Budd's time was 1 minute flat. He was paced by a tandem. The summaries follow:

One-Mile, Novice.—Legrand Hawkins, Albany, won; Willaag Shaffey, Albany, second; C. H. Van Slyke, Schenectady, third. Time—2:23.

One-Mile, Open.—H. P. Mosher, Storm King, won; O. H. Munro, Cohoes, second; F. Barron Stone, Conway, Mass., third. Time—2:28½.

One-Mile, Troy Bicycle Club Championship.—C. Frank Stevens first, Theodore Lowe second. Time—2:34 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Open.—R. Murray, Pleasant Valley, first; O. H. Munro, Cohoes, second; J. H. Doherty, Troy, third. Time—1:03 1-5.

One-Mile, Troy Bicycle Club Handicap.—G. H. Whitbeck first, C. F. Stevens second, T. Lowe third. Time—2 31 1-5.

One-Quarter-Mile, Eastern New-York Cycling League Championship.—Won by M. J. Higgins, Albany. Time—0:33 2-5.

One-Mile, Troy Press Handicap.—J. A. Botsford, Manchester Centre, Vt., first; J. H. Searle, Schuylerville, second; T. Lowe, Troy, third. Time—2:32 1-5.

One-Half Mile, Open.—Harry Elkes, Glens Falls, first; H. P. Mosher, Storm King, second; James G. Budd, representing Troy B. C., third. Time —1:09 3-5.

Two-Mile, Troy Press Team Race, Three Men to Each Team.—Schuylerville made 7 points and won the race; Troy, 5 points. Time—6:11 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Open.—R. Murray, Pleasant Valley, first; R. Smith, Lansingburg, second; F. B. Stowe, Springfield, third. Time—2:12 3-5.

Value of the Bicycle Recognized.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 16.—The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company is about to make use of the bicycle as an aid to promote more rapid and economical work in the inspection and repair of its lines. A meeting of the different managers of the company was held in Brooklyn yesterday, and it was decided after next Monday to provide all inspectors and linemen with bicycles. It is claimed that by this method trouble on the wires can be reached quicker, and that the bicycles will cost less in the year than the hiring of horses and wagons.

Dimmick Won the Race.

There were only four starters in the fifty-mile race for the "Officers' Trophy" of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, which took place yesterday at the Manhattan Beach track. The contestants were G. P. Wheeler, scratch; A. Oatman, scratch; C. J. Dimmick, 6 minutes, and R. G. Betts, 12 minutes. At the end of the twenty-fourth mile Oatman quit, and at the end of the fortieth mile Wheeler's wind "gave out." He was the first to cross the tape, however, but Dimmick won, his time being 2:37:50. Wheeler's time was 2:38:06. Dimmick got first place with the aid of his handicap. Betts also finished, but his time was not taken.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—Among the fliers who will take part in the ten-mile road race of the Kings County Wheelmen to-day are C. T. Earl, U. S. Paige, E. A. Laws, George Tonkin, Thomas Hall, C. N. Young, C. M. Hendrickson, W. McKinley, George A. Needham, S. J. Graham, W. K. Graham, and E. F. Rau. The Merrick Road will be the scene of the race.

"Quad" races are so seldom to be seen in this country that the one scheduled to take place at the Manhattan Beach track this afternoon will no doubt attract many spectators. With anything like favorable conditions, it should easily prove the feature of the programme. The first race will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

—Starting at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon from Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Roadsters will take a trip to Englewood, N. J. It is expected that this run will be largely attended.

—C. Ford Seeley, the crack road rider of South Norwalk, Conn., will sail for Europe on Sept. 4. He will tour a-wheel through Ireland, Scotland, England, and France.

The Committee Catching at Straws.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Field to-morrow, in an article on the coming America's Cup contest, will say that the latest information received from New-York concerning the Defender appears to show that the New-York Yacht Club Committee is catching at straws in the hope of continuing to hold the America's Cup. The article cites as an instance of these tactics on the part of the committee the keeping secret of the measurements of the new yacht, and contends that the fear that the Valkyrie III. would profit thereby is ill founded, as nothing can now be done to alter her before the contest takes place.

To Race at Morris Park.

The entries to the stakes opened by the Westchester Racing Association to be run at Morris Park in October and November, which closed Oct. 15, are large, and include all the best horses in training at two years, three years, four years, and upward. The entries number as follows:

For Two-Year-Olds.—Nursery, 45; Albany, 44; Fashion, for fillies, 27; Essex, 84; White Plains, 56; Champagne, 44.

For Three-Year-Olds.—Withers, 24; Belmont, 28; Hunter, 33; Jerome, 25.

For All Ages.—Manhattan, 24; Municipal, 19, Bronx, 36.

Total—434.

The stakes opened by the New-York Steeplechase Association, to be run at Morris Park, also obtained a good entry list, viz.:

Steeplechase.—Three miles, 24; four miles, 25; for maidens, 15; for half-bred hunters, 7.

Hurdle Race.—Mile and a half, 21; two miles and a half, 21.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

New-Yorks Play Listlessly in Their Contest with the Brooklyns.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Brooklyn, 10; New-York, 1, (second game.)
Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 7.
Cleveland, 5; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Louisville, 5.
Baltimore, 12; Washington, 8.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	61	38	.616
2. Baltimore	56	35	.615
3. Pittsburg	57	38	.600
4. Cincinnati	52	40	.565
5. Chicago	54	44	.551
6. Boston	50	41	.549
7. Philadelphia	50	41	.549
8. Brooklyn	48	45	.516
9. New-York	47	46	.505
10. Washington	30	56	.349
11. St. Louis	30	66	.313
12. Louisville	22	67	.247

In spite of the fact that the New-York and Brooklyn baseball clubs are among the tailenders in the League championship race, there were 6,000 spectators at Eastern Park to see them play yesterday. The New-Yorks played like "wooden" men, dragging along in a listless sort of a way without putting the slightest animation in their work. They could not bat even, and no blame whatever can be attached to them for winning the first game. It was not their fault. Stein was the cause.

The Brooklyns had the game virtually won by 4 to 2, but Stein in the ninth inning gave three men their bases on balls, forcing in a run, and while the bases were full, Van Haltren drove a lucky single to right field, and with the aid of Tredway's wild throw to the home plate, the three men on bases all scored. In the second game, however, the Brooklyns did not even leave a leg for the remnants of the once famous Giants to stand upon.

Although the score was small in the first game, the contest was anything but interesting, owing to the poor batting of the New-Yorks. Tiernan managed to land a hit in the first inning, but he fell a victim to a double play a minute later, which seemed to take all the sand out of his associates, and their second hit was not made until the fifth inning, when Fuller had the good fortune to land a ball in a safe place. Farrell managed to get in a timely hit in the sixth inning, sending Davis home, who had reached first on balls, and second on a wild pitch. The only other safe hitting done by them during the game, shame for the high-salaried team, was Clarke's scratch bunt in the ninth inning and Van Haltren's single, which won the game.

The Brooklyns batted Clarke freely all through the game, and outplayed the New-Yorks both at the bat and in the field.

There were a few slight changes in the second game, as Burns was retired to the players' bench, while little Murphy was sent out to left field to do the honors. Of course new pitchers were put in, German replacing Clark, and Kennedy pitching instead of Stein. Grim was also given a rest, and Con Daley went behind the bat for the home team.

This second game was simply the easiest kind of a walkover for the Brooklyns, who shut the New-Yorks out without even a hit during the first five innings, and scored about as they pleased, virtually winning the game in the very first inning.

The only run the New-Yorks got was in the sixth inning, when three singles sent an earned run over the plate.

It threatened rain, and was quite dark when the seventh inning was commenced, and as the New-Yorks failed to score in their half, and the Brooklyns held them 10 to 1, Keefe thought there was no use in piling on the agony, so he called the game on account of darkness.

The score:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	1	3	3	0		Griffin, cf	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	1	1	3	0	0		Shindle, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	0
V. Halt'n, cf	1	1	1	0	0		Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	2	
Davis, 3b	0	1	0	1	2		Anderson, lf	1	2	3	0	0	
Farrell, 1b	0	1	10	1	0		Tredway, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	
Burns, lf	0	0	5	0	0		Tredway, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Stafford, 2b	0	0	3	6	0		L'ch'nce, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	
Wilson, c	0	1	0	0	2	2	Grim, c	0	0	1	1	1	0
Clarke, p	0	1	1	0	0		Stein, p	0	0	3	2	2	1
Total	4	6	5	27	12	4	Total	4	10

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N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
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IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
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LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, Subject to Change. A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
SUNDAY, AUGUST 18, ALL THE BOATS WILL BE DISPATCHED FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., MAKING NO LANDING AT WEST 22D ST. THEY WILL LEAVE PIER 1 EVERY TWENTY MINUTES, THEREBY AVOIDING ANY CROWDING.
Tickets on sale at all down-town-track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
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THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland," "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15 A. M.; 12 M., 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. Sts. 9th St., Pier, 9.05, 9.35, 9.50, 10, 10.30, 12.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M., for 23d St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 1.15, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings. Extra Boats Sundays.
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107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
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First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
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At the MAJESTIC one may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In size, location and appointments it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet, address
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Chambermaids.
CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an American girl; best references. 207 West 33d St.

Housekeepers.
GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman for housework or upstairs work; good cook. 301 East 49th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By [illegible] thoroughly landed, to general housework in a small family. Mrs. Wall, 255 West 33d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.
LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English; [illegible] and hairdresser; [illegible] the ladies. Call thoroughly [illegible] 208 West 23d St., ring twice.
LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class [illegible] lady's maid or a respectable [illegible] objection to country. 180 West 64th St.

Laundresses.
LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as [illegible] laundress; [illegible] with chamberwork; [illegible] American family in city or country; good reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.
NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to [illegible] or assist with chamberwork; no objection to country. 208 Ogden St., Newark, N. J.

Seamstresses.
SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a [illegible] German, is a good cutter and fitter. 225 East 52d St.
SEAMSTRESS.—By the hour. A. A. M. Broadway.

Waitresses.
WAITRESS.—By a French girl as good waitress; best references. 222 West 23th St.

Butlers.
BUTLER.—By a [illegible] competent man as a private family; [illegible] excellent care of silver; first-class city references. T. K., Box 396 Times Up Town.
BUTLER, (Londoner).—[illegible] Washington, Boston, or Chicago; references and city; first-class. M., Box 331 Times Up Town.
BUTLER and VALET.—Best [illegible] disengaged; good reference. Butler, Box 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.
COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over three years' personal city or country reference; [illegible] and [illegible]; last employer certify. Carley, Box 1,269 Broadway.
COACHMAN.—Understands [illegible] horses; English; city or country. [illegible] Charles Day, 102 West 54th St.

Gardeners.
GARDENER.—By [illegible] no children; steady [illegible] married; entire charge country [illegible] of taking fruit, flowers, and vegetables [illegible] growing glass; wages moderate. [illegible] under B., Horton Av., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

The Mystery.
From The Independent.

I'se t'ought it over 'gane and 'gane;
But somehow don' quite make it plain
W'y t'ings is as dey be.
No, I ain't making no complaint,
But simply sayin' that I kain't
See w'y dis is an' todder ain't;
But God knows better 'n me.

For 'zample, dere's ole Jacob Bean;
Dere ain't on yearth no man so mean,
So orfle mean as he.
Now, w'y should he have all de cash,
Eat 'possum fat w'ile I eat hash,
An' look on us as nigger trash?
De Lord knows better 'n me.

Den comes my neighbor, Simon Bole;
Jess like a lump uv solid gol';
He's good, as good can be.
For eighteen weeks he's be'n in bed,
Wid shakes dat's shook him almos' dead;
But w'y, I don't get it froo my head;
De Lord knows better 'n me.

Well, I don' bodder 'bout it all;
De Lord's so big, an' I'se so small,
I couldn't spec' to see.
So I jess stumbles 'long de way,
Bearin' my burden day by day,
An' smilin' cos my soul can say
De Lord knows better 'n me.

Appreciated.
From The Chicago Tribune.

A moldy-looking wayfarer knocked at the back door of a humble dwelling in the suburbs the other morning and inquired of the woman who answered the knock:

"Do you want your piano tuned to-day, ma'am?"

"Land sakes!" she replied. "We haven't any piano."

"Perhaps the frescoing in your parlor needs touching up a little," he suggested.

"There ain't any frescoing in the parlor."

A look of deep melancholy settled on the face of the tourist.

"I am very sorry," he said, "by doing this kind of work for our best people I make my living. I was hoping I might be able, by the exercise of one of my callings in your tasty cottage to earn my breakfast—"

"Lord love you, come right in!" cordially exclaimed the woman, opening the door wide. "You're a fraud, and I know it, but you've got talent, and I admire talent wherever I meet it. How'll you have your eggs—hard or soft boiled?"

The Way of the World.
From The Chicago Record.

"Hello, where did you get that box of cigars?"

"Louders & Pounders—just paid a six months' account and the manager made me a little present."

"Why, I've bought goods there for five years and was never given even a box of matches."

"Oh, yes, but you pay cash."

In the Supreme Moment.
From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Spanish Officer—On there in the front, men! Make way and let your officers lead you—

Subordinate—But, General, why this headlong charge? There's no insurgents in front of us—

Officer—Forward, for the glory of Spain! They are behind us!

Realism.
From The Detroit Tribune.

"This picture belongs to the realistic school."

"Ah?"

"Yes. Notice that atmosphere? It is supplied by an air pump in the basement."

In the Free Silver Country.
From Harper's Bazar.

First Church Member—What are the charges again' Deacon Jones?

Second Church Member—Slanderin' the parson. Said he was as good as gold.

Miscellaneous.
A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, speaking English and Swedish, wishes employment of any kind; some wholesale house; best references. Emil Johnson, 232 East 26th St.
BOY.—Smart active boy, ambitious, good penman, accurate, wants employment. W. Barrett, 240 East 87th St., top floor.
FARM HAND.—By a Young American on a gentleman's place; age, 21. Green, 590 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.
JANITOR.—In office building; by a refined married couple; no family; will be found capable in renting offices and collecting rents if required; can give bond; excellent references from former and present employers. C. F. E., 11 University Place.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH STREET, BEACH, and UNION AVENUES, in the Twenty-third Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said Board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Beach, and Union Avenues, in the Twenty-third Ward of said City, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Union Avenue; running thence westerly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 200 feet to the easterly side of Beach Avenue; thence northerly along the said easterly side of Beach Avenue 175 feet; thence easterly and parallel to the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street 200 feet to the westerly side of Union Avenue; thence southerly along the westerly side of Union Avenue 175 feet to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New-York, July 29th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on EAST BROADWAY, SCAMMEL, HENRY, and GOUVERNEUR STREET, in the Seventh Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.
PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.
The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on East Broadway, Scammel, and Gouverneur Streets, in the Seventh Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:
All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Henry Street with the westerly side of Scammel Street; running thence northerly along said westerly side of Scammel Street 163 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of East Broadway; thence easterly along said southerly side of East Broadway 100 feet 8½ inches to the westerly side of Scammel Street; thence northerly along said westerly side of Scammel Street 163 feet 5 inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated July 29th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—NOTICE of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Commissioners of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.
Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 28th day of September, 1895, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.
The real estate sought to be taken or affected is situated in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated, and shown on a certain map signed and certified as required by said act, entitled, "Map No. 5, Department of Public Works, Property Map of Additional Lands required for the Construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Town of Cortland, Westchester County, New-York," which said map was filed in Westchester County Register's office August 13th, 1895.
All that certain tract of real estate situate in the Town of Cortland, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northerly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Croton Landing, which point is where the centre line of the highway or road herein intended to be described crosses the northerly line of said Croton Landing Road; thence describing the centre line of said highway, which is a strip of land 66 feet wide, 33 feet on either side of said centre line to station 16x73.4, (said strip of land to be used as a public road or highway) as follows: North 41 degrees 44 minutes east 16 feet, thence curving to the left on said centre line with a radius of 508.7 feet and an angle of 3 degrees 45 minutes a distance of 59.93 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 59 minutes east, 98.2 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 405.3 feet and an angle of 4 degrees 28 minutes a distance of 60.33 feet on said curve; thence north 43 degrees 27 minutes east 156.7 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 368.2 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 19 minutes a distance of 59.87 feet on said curve; thence north 34 degrees 08 minutes east 261.8 feet; thence curving to the right, with a radius of 281.5 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 10 minutes, a distance of 59.78 feet; thence north 46 degrees 18 minutes east 838.5 feet to a point at station 16x73.4; along the foregoing described centre line the width of the highway is uniformly 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line; thence curving to the right with a radius of 99.68 feet and an angle of 76 degrees 30 minutes a distance of 58.28 feet on said curve; thence north 79 degrees 56 minutes east 122 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 129.6 feet and an angle of 26 degrees 04 minutes 58.96 feet on said curve; the width of the highway taken along the last mentioned three courses shall be 33 feet uniformly on the left or northerly side of said centre line and 11 feet on the right or southerly side of said centre line, extending from station 16x73.4 to station 19x12.7. On the following courses of said centre line the width of right of way shall be 33 feet uniformly on either side of said centre line; north 53 degrees 44 minutes, east 320.2 feet; thence curving to the left, with a radius of 231.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 49.81 feet on said curve; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 37.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 361 feet and an angle of 9 degrees 50 minutes a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 31 degrees 54 minutes, east 92.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 114.8 feet and an angle of 29 degrees 18 minutes a distance of 58.71 feet; thence north 61 degrees 12 minutes, east 14.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 171.9 feet and an angle of 19 degrees 48 minutes a distance of 59.41 feet; thence north 41 degrees 24 minutes, east 38 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 73.2 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 48.18 feet on said curve; thence north 3 degrees 41 minutes, east 70.4 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 78 feet and an angle of 42 degrees 03 minutes a distance of 57.24 feet on said curve; thence north 45 degrees 44 minutes, east 160.1 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 283.4 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 05 minutes a distance of 59.77 feet; thence north 57 degrees 49 minutes, east 235.8 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 219.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 33 minutes a distance of 59.62 feet on said curve; thence north 42 degrees 16 minutes, east 9.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 90.7 feet and an angle of 57 degrees 43 minutes a distance of 91.37 feet; thence south 80 degrees 01 minute, east 28.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.4 feet and an angle of 37 degrees 01 minute a distance of 96.52 feet; thence north 62 degrees 58 minutes, east 190.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 821.4 feet and an angle of 4 degrees 11 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 60 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 40 minutes 40 seconds, east 155.9 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 133.1 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.01 feet on said curve; thence north 33 degrees 22 minutes 30 seconds east 180.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 134.4 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 10 minutes a distance of 59.04 feet on said curve; thence north 58 degrees 32 minutes 30 seconds east 77 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 435.4 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 52 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.86 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds east a distance of 153.5 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 186.8 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 15 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.51 feet; thence north 68 degrees 55 minutes east 29 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 270.7 feet and an angle of 12 degrees 43 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 60.09 feet; thence reversing and curving to the right with a radius of 190.1 feet and an angle of 17 degrees 55 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.46 feet; thence north 74 degrees 7 minutes 10 seconds east 37.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 182.7 feet and an angle of 18 degrees 38 minutes 50 seconds 59.49 feet; thence north 55 degrees 28 minutes 20 seconds east 112 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 391.4 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 46 minutes 20 seconds a distance of 59.92 feet on said curve; thence north 46 degrees 42 minutes east 32.7 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 525.6 feet and an angle of 6 degrees 32 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 40 degrees 09 minutes 50 seconds east 72.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 294.9 feet and an angle of 11 degrees 37 minutes a distance of 59.79 feet; thence north 28 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds east 114.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 191.7 feet and an angle of 15 degrees 32 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 59.62 feet; thence north 13 degrees 00 minutes 10 seconds east 346.2 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 54.5 feet and an angle of 85 degrees 01 minute 50 seconds a distance of 80.80 feet; thence south 81 degrees 58 minutes east 107.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 43.9 feet and an angle of 76 degrees 05 minutes 40 seconds a distance of 84.81 feet to station 61x18.5; the right of way aforesaid on the last described courses shall be 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles therefrom, except that the width of right of way for said highway shall be 33 feet on the left or northwesterly side of said centre line and shall be of the extent of land lying to the southeast of said centre line and the boundary of the property taken by the City of New-York known as Parcels No. 6½, No. 6, and No. 6¾, limited on the southwest by a line which is at right angles to said centre line at station 61x18.5; said portion of said centre line last above mentioned is described as follows: North 21 degrees 30 minutes 20 seconds east 229.3 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 48 feet and an angle of 110 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds a distance of 87.80 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 68.1 feet and an angle of 112 degrees 24 minutes 10 seconds a distance of 134.26 feet on said curve; thence north 17 degrees 21 minutes east 102.9 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 130.3 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 56 minutes a distance of 59 feet across the boundary of Parcel No. 6 of the former taking by the City of New-York; thence north 43 degrees 30 minutes east 196 feet across said Parcel No. 6 and Parcel No. 6¾ into the present new highway or road; containing a total of 10.73 acres of land.
Also all that certain other tract or parcel of real estate in said town, described as follows:
Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Colabaugh Pond, which point is where the centre line of the road herein intended to be described crosses the northeasterly line of said Colabaugh Pond Road; thence describing the centre line of a strip of land 66 feet in width, 33 feet on either side of said centre line measured at right angles therefrom, south 51 degrees 39 minutes east 99 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 120.17 feet and an angle of 28 degrees 02 minutes 58.79 feet on said curve; thence south 79 degrees 41 minutes east 755.2 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 137.69 feet and an angle of 24 degrees 35 minutes, 59.07 minutes east 455.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 222.62 feet and an angle of 25 degrees 19 minutes 98.38 feet on said curve; thence north 50 degrees 25 minutes east 551.3 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 133 feet and an angle of 41 degrees 04 minutes a distance of 95.69 feet on said curve; thence south 86 degrees 31 minutes east 244.5 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 281.63 feet and an angle of 20 degrees 08 minutes 98.95 feet on said curve; thence south 71 degrees 21 minutes east 421.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 431.73 feet and an angle of 7 degrees 57 minutes a distance of 59.9 feet on said curve; thence north 63 degrees 24 minutes east 664.8 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 165.67 feet and an angle of 84 degrees 20 minutes a distance of 243.81 feet on said curve; thence south 32 degrees 16 minutes east 388.6 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 149.61 feet and an angle of 67 degrees 31 minutes 176.31 feet on said curve; thence compounding on a curve to the left with a radius of 33 feet and an angle of 90 degrees a distance of 51.88 feet; thence north 9 degrees 47 minutes west 137 feet; thence curving to the right with a radius of 82.9 feet and an angle of 40 degrees 09 minutes a distance of 57.5 feet on said curve; thence north 30 degrees 22 minutes east 92.1 feet; thence curving to the left with a radius of 895.65 feet and an angle of 8 degrees 41 minutes a distance of 59.95 feet on said curve; thence north 21 degrees 41 minutes east 332 feet to the westerly side of the highway or road leading from Croton Valley to Peekskill.
The proposed highway or road to be known as Line No. 4, which is of a uniform width of 66 feet, 33 feet on either side of the centre line above described and extends across the land of Sophia Webb, between the said Colabaugh Pond Road and the Peekskill Road, and designated as Parcel No. 6¾; containing 7.84 acres more or less.
All the real estate shown on said map and hereinbefore described is to be acquired in fee and reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the premises.—Dated New-York, August 15th, 1895.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT, Counsel to the Corporation, No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.
ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN. JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER &

MULLINS IN THE TOMBS

The Saloon Keeper to be Imprisoned Thirty Days and Pay $250 Fine.

RESULT OF TRYING TO BLOCK COURTS

Recorder Goff Also Sentenced a Bartender to Thirty Days in Prison and Fined Two Men Who Pleaded Guilty.

That merry band of saloon keepers who have looked upon the excise law as a huge farce, and Mr. Roosevelt's enforcement of it as particularly humorous, do not now feel as gay as they did.

Dennis Mullins, their leader, the pioneer of what was to have been the merry men's march across the dead body of Sunday closing, is "doing time."

Mullins was sent to the City Prison for thirty days yesterday by Recorder Goff, and in addition he is to pay a fine of $250. If he does not pay this fine, then he is to serve two additional months in the penitentiary. Looking at it from the interior of a hot, closely barred, stuffy cell, Mr. Mullins takes a much more serious view of "Roosevelt's crusade," than he did a week ago, and his compatriots are in deep mourning.

For not alone is Mullins in prison, but Augustus Elder, a bartender, was also convicted yesterday, and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, while two others of the brotherhood, who combined to block the courts by having cases transferred to General Sessions from Special Sessions weakened. They withdrew their pleas of "not guilty" and pleaded guilty. Recorder Goff fined them $100 each.

Altogether it was a pretty bad day for the saloon forces, the casualties being:

MULLINS, DENNIS, of 1,421 Second Avenue; thirty days in prison and $250 fine.

ELDER, AUGUSTUS, bartender for Henry Von Hein of Fifty-second Street and Ninth Avenue; thirty days in prison.

DONNELLY, JAMES, of 410 East Seventy-eighth Street; pleaded guilty; $100 fine.

KRAMER, GEORGE, Sr., of 1,248 Second Avenue; pleaded guilty; fined $100.

With this list before their eyes, the saloon keepers will be likely to give Mr. Roosevelt's policemen much less trouble to-morrow than they have on past Sundays when the fact that there is such a thing as an excise law on the statute books was simply considered "funny." The police, encouraged by these convictions, will be more energetic than ever, now that they realize that something practical comes of their work.

There will be no more trials to-day, but on Monday the cases on the calendar will be taken up again, and the list will be gone through as fast as possible.

Not an insignificant factor in making an observance of the law pretty certain was the statement made by Recorder Goff in passing sentence on Donnelly. He said:

I want to say again that I will show no consideration to men who combine to clog the wheels of justice. It is evident to me that the saloon keepers have done this. They may rely on it that I will do all I can to bring them to the bar as conspirators. Their offense ceases to be a mere misdemeanor and becomes a felony.

When the violators of law combine, it is time that the officers of justice should meet and act together to uphold the proper administration of justice. If there is any more of this combination, I propose to call it to the attention of the Grand Jury to see if something cannot be done.

Excise cases shall be tried without delay, and punishment meted out to the guilty.

I propose next week to hold court every night until midnight, if necessary, to try these cases. In punishing the guilty hereafter, I will not let them off with a fine, but shall order imprisonment.

This statement must have sent a shiver down the spinal cord of the saloon keepers, who fairly packed the courtroom, and very few of them, it is thought, will care to face the prospects laid down for them by keeping their places open to-morrow.

Before the slaughter of the day began, Frederick B. House, counsel for most of the indicted liquor sellers, was very bold. Mullins's conviction, he declared, made no difference to him and his clients.

"We propose to go right along," he said, "taking cases out of Special Sessions into General Sessions. They can't stop us."

And Mr. House actually did transfer sixteen more cases on orders obtained from Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court.

But this was in the morning, before "poor Mullins had been martyred." Afterward Mr. House changed his tune and his clients began to break and run, the pleas of guilty put in by Donnelly and Kramer being made with much precipitancy.

"Some of my clients," Mr. House explained at this stage of the proceedings, with all the confidence taken out of his tones, "influenced by the Recorder's manifest unfairness in his charges to the jury, and his statements made in passing sentence, have concluded that it would be better to plead guilty."

The day's proceedings began with the case of Mullins, who was arraigned for sentence. He was accompanied by his counsel, Charles Goldzier, who, it is said, was engaged by the brewers, who are interested in seeing that the licenses held by Mullins are not revoked. The latter owns two other places besides the Second Avenue saloon, one being at 134 Park Row and the other at 159 Cherry Street.

Mr. Goldzier argued that, as Mullins was not present in the Second Avenue saloon when the violations of the law for which he was indicted occurred there, his conviction was improper and should be set aside and a new trial granted, and a stay of sentence granted. Two of Mullins's bartenders were arrested in the Second Avenue saloon, convicted in Special Sessions, and sent to jail. Mullins, as the principal, was arrested after the trial of his bartenders.

Recorder Goff, after listening very carefully to all that Mr. Goldzier had to advance, passed sentence, saying:

Mullins, I wish you to thoroughly understand, and I wish all other liquor dealers to understand, that no man can induce a bartender to violate the law and then escape.

You were exceptionally guilty. When your bartenders were arrested for serving you as you wished them to serve you, by selling liquor on Sunday, you deliberately consented to having them cast into prison in your stead. This betokens a sordid and unscrupulous spirit, and I will remark by the way that it is the only instance that has come to my notice, with one single exception, of a saloon keeper who allowed his bartenders to be cast into jail without ultimately bailing them out. Your bartenders themselves, in their sworn statements, declare that they were arrested as your servants while performing the service exacted by you, so that the least you could have done for them would have been to lighten and ameliorate the consequences that were visited upon them.

Your counsel has made an extraordinary statement here. He said that the bartenders, Cotter and Ward, chose to go to prison if you would pay them the amount of their fine. I don't doubt your lawyer's honesty, but I must say that his assertion seems incredible. If it is true, it shows conclusively that you were the principal in the crime, for you paid others for suffering the penalty.

It is not the purpose of the law to take vengeance, but I cannot forget the fact that others have suffered imprisonment for this same crime. You had the right to have your case transferred from Special Sessions to this court, but I wish to say here and now very distinctly, that when a number of men take such action for the purpose of obstructing and evading the due administration of the law they become guilty of criminal conspiracy.

I will not degrade you by sending you to the penitentiary, but will send you to the City Prison for thirty days, and sentence you to pay a fine of 250. If the fine is not paid, you will go to the penitentiary for two months.

Mullins was at once taken to prison after his lawyer had made several motions to secure a stay of execution. It was said that an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt would probably be made to-day or Monday to a Justice of the Supreme Court.

After Mullins was led away, the routine of the court was taken up, and after a lot of motions were disposed of the trial of excise cases was resumed.

The first case called was that of John J. Brock of 340 West Forty-ninth Street. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said that he would produce a policeman who broke in the door of Brock's saloon and saw the excise law violated. The policeman saw men present drinking some kind of liquid.

Recorder Goff called Mr. O'Hare sharply to account, and said that the District Attorney's evidence showed that the violator of law in this case was the policeman and not the saloon keeper. He criticised Mr. O'Hare for presenting the case on such evidence and discharged the defendant.:

The case of James Lanahan of 118 Seventh Avenue was next called. In this case Policeman Hall testified that he looked through the window, and saw men at the bar of the saloon. He saw some glasses on the bar.

The Recorder instructed the jury to acquit the defendant, which it did at once.

The next two cases were those of Joseph Keegan of 334 West Forty-seventh Street and Augustus Elder of Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

Keegan's case resulted in a disagreement of the jury on account of some conflicting evidence, but Elder, who followed, was convicted, the jury being out some time.

Policeman McConnell, the first witness called against Elder, testified that he looked in through the transom window of the saloon and saw men at the bar drinking. He saw money given to Elder and change returned. Elder was behind the bar, and when he caught sight of the policeman's head thrust through the transom opening and looking at him he dropped behind the bar to escape recognition.

Policeman Becker was on post thereabouts and testified that he passed the saloon many times during the time Policeman McConnell said the law was being violated and saw no evidence of excise violation He said the saloon was closed tightly.

The Recorder, in charging the jury, said Policeman Becker's testimony was of a negative character, and did not weigh with the positive evidence of the prosecution. Elder himself, the Recorder said, had gone on the stand and testified. He said he saw McConnell looking into the saloon, but he denied emphatically that he had sold any liquors.

The jury evidently debated this point for some time, the delay in reporting being due to this. But when the jury entered the courtroom there was no sign of dissension, and after the verdict was rendered the Recorder passed sentence at once, saying.

Your case is an aggravating one. You went on the stand against the advice of your own counsel and committed deliberate perjury. There are no mitigating circumstances in your case and the way in which you have denied your guilt. I sentence you to thirty days in the penitentiary.

Elder was taken away to the Tombs, and will be sent to the penitentiary to-day.

The Court adjourned until Monday.

It was while the jury was out considering Elder's case that Mr. House put in his pleas of guilty for Donnelly and Kramer.

BELIEVES CURRAN IS INNOCENT.

Excise Board Does Not Think the Saloon Keeper Committed an Assault.

Members of the Excise Board were convinced yesterday that Thomas Curran, the saloon keeper at 286 West Street, who is under sentence of the Court of Special Sessions to one year in the Penitentiary for assaulting a negro, Charles Jones, in his saloon on July 1, and who was also fined $100 and given twenty days' imprisonment for violating the excise law in the same case, is an innocent man.

They accordingly dismissed a complaint against Curran for the revocation of his license, and told Curran's lawyer, P. H. Loftus, that they fully believed the evidence offered in his behalf.

Curran was the first man to receive both a fine and a sentence of imprisonment by the new Court of Special Sessions for violating the excise law, and his case is the one in which the constitutionality of the law creating the Court of Special Sessions was raised. This question is now pending before Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court.

The case offered to the Excise Board by Police Captain Cross was that Charles Jones, a negro, was assaulted by Curran in his saloon before 5 o'clock A. M. on July 16. Jones said he had been throwing dice in the saloon, and had lost all his money—$32. Jones has disappeared since Curran's trial in the Court of Special Sessions, and the board accepted his story of the case from Capt. Cross. Jones had no corroborating witnesses, and it was on this evidence that the Special Sessions acted.

Patrolman Smith of the steamboat squad arrested Curran, Jones pointing him out as his assailant. Blood marks were found on the sidewalk leading to the saloon door, and some were found inside.

The first witness placed on the stand for the defense yesterday was the bartender, Reagan. He said that Curran left the saloon to go up stairs to his rooms at 10:30 P. M. on the day before Jones was assaulted. Reagan said that he closed the saloon at 1 A. M. and gave the key to the watchman, who did not give the key to Curran until he woke him, at 6 A. M. on July 16. Curran, he says, could not have gotten into his saloon without the key.

Jerry Murphy, a Morgan Line freight handler, who had been sleeping in the same room with Curran for four months, said that he went to bed at 11:30 P. M. on July 15. Curran had gone to bed before him. He said that Curran got up at 6 A. M. Curran did not leave his bed during the night and could not have been present when Jones was assaulted.

Patrick Murphy, another freight handler, who had a room over the saloon, testified that he was awakened by loud voices when Jones was assaulted. The assault, he said, took place on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. He witnessed it. Curran was not present. A man named Kehlehold, whom he was well acquainted with, struck Jones.

Other witnesses gave similar testimony.

Curran has been in jail since his trial.

AGAINST AN ALL-NIGHT LICENSE.

Application of a Park Row Saloon Keeper Opposed by the Excise Board.

Ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Andrews, counsel for Jacob A. Herschman, made an application yesterday to Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Excise Commissioners to grant an all-night license for the saloon at 1 Park Row.

Mr. Andrews contended that the only question involved was whether or not a public necessity existed for an all-night saloon at the premises mentioned. He said that the Excise Commissioners had the power to grant such a license, but had refused to do so, on the ground that "it was not expedient," which he declared was not a proper reason.

Commissioner Andrews handed up a petition signed by a number of newspaper employes, telegraph operators, and other night workers asking that the license be granted.

Julius Mayer, counsel for the Excise Board, opposed the application. He said it was not mandatory upon the board to issue an all-night license, and that it must have a proper regard for the whole community and not alone for the petitioners. He said that of the 1,800 night workers in the vicinity, only 250 had signed the petition.

"The mere caprice of a man who wants a drink does not constitute a necessity, and it is not necessary that newspaper men and telegraph operators should drink," said Mr. Mayer. He declared that the application for an all-night license was "a grand-stand play."

Decision was reserved.

PLUMBER ELLSNER KILLS HIMSELF

Work Was Scarce and He Had Been Served with a Dispossess Notice.

Herman Ellsner, a journeyman plumber, who, since the death of a plumber named Seeger, a few months ago, has been running the shop at 43 First Avenue, for Mrs. Seeger, was found shot through the temple on a lounge there late last night.

Work had been growing scarcer, and he had become despondent. An acquaintance, Charles Bischoffberger, of 94 East Fourth Street, met him as he was going to the shop at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and they had a drink together in a corner saloon. Afterward Ellsner was not seen all day, and late last night Bischoffberger and Thomas Forwood burst open the door of the shop and found him lying dead on the lounge, with a discharged revolver beside him.

A note on a bench near by in Ellsner's handwriting showed that he had committed suicide, after receiving a dispossess notice from the landlord of the premises.

From Europe on the New-York.

The American Line steamship New-York, from Southampton, arrived last night, and was cleared at 10:20 P. M. by Health Officer Doty.

Among the passengers were Cyrus C. Adams, Dr. F. O. Donohue, Stephen French, Owen Fawcett, Lord Grantley, Gen. A. W. Greeley, Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Capt. Grant, Maurice A. Herts, Col. H. S. Haines, Duncan Harrison, Lieut. Everett Hayden, Murat Halstead, Capt. Hoge, Michael Herbert, Secretary to the British Embassy, Constantinople; George B. McClellan, Miss Pauline Hall, Miss Jennie A. Stewart, Dr. E. Howard Strong, Alfred Kayne, Dr. F. B. Enders, F. A. M. Schieffelin, George Solovieff, Second Secretary of the Russian Legation at Pekin; Capt. H. R. Swift, Lieut. A. C. Scott, R. E.; Fred Zerega, and J. Fred Zimmerman.

The usual concert was held last Thursday evening, Gen. A. W. Greeley, United States Army, presiding, assisted by Murat Halstead.

For Trying to Kill His Rival.

Edwin J. Murray, thirty-three years old, a blacksmith, of 3,022 Third Avenue, tried Thursday afternoon to kill Edward Mulvey, a laborer, of Union Avenue and Jennings Street, his rival for the hand of Mary Doyle, a servant, who was staying with Mrs. Brady, One Hundred and Fifty-first and Third Avenue. He shot Mulvey in the hand.

In the Morrisania Court yesterday morning Murray was held in $2,000.

NOT CRITICALLY WATCHED

Changes Made in Plans for the Collapsed Ireland Building.

ARCHITECT BEHRENS AT THE INQUEST

Many Things About the Construction That He Had Not Seen—Builder Forced Down in His Price by the Owner.

An inquest on the bodies of the sixteen men who were killed by the collapse on Aug. 5 of the eight-story Ireland Building at West Broadway and West Third Street was begun yesterday by Coroner. Fitzpatrick and a jury of nine architects and builders.

The hearing was held in Part III. of the General Sessions Court, in the Criminal Court Building, as the Coroner's court was inadequate to accommodate the crowd of witnesses and interested persons who were anxious to hear the testimony.

John H. Parker, the contractor, and his foreman, Jafforis E. Slenck, and Joseph Guider, the plasterer, who are under bail on charges of being responsible for the wreck, were present in court with counsel. It was nearly noon when the jury was sworn in. John J. Radley and A. J. Clark were excused from serving because they said they were acquainted with the accused persons, and could not give a verdict against any of them.

Foreman Frank E. Conover and Juror George Doyle tried to excuse, but were obliged to serve. Following are the names of the jurymen:

Foreman, Frank E. Conover, builder, of 253 Broadway; Charles Rossi, architect, of 153 Fourth Avenue; George Dennis, granite dealer, of 1 Madison Avenue; William G. Bergen, formerly Superintendent of the Bureau of Incumbrances, of 57 Christopher Street; Andrew J. Carson, New-York Mutual Gaslight Inspector, of Fourth Avenue and Sixteenth Street; John Kenny, contractor, of Bedford Park; Arthur J. Jennings, architect, of 645 Broadway; James Lowinson, architect, of 39 Cortlandt Street.

The prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller. Mr. McIntyre conducted the examination.

Policeman George H. Zimmerman of the Fifteenth Precinct was the first witness. He simply said he arrived at the building shortly after its collapse, and assisted in carrying the body of John Burden from the ruins to the Mercer Street Police Station.

Coroner's Physician Edward J. Dent testified that he performed autopsies on the bodies of John Burden and Charles H. Patterson. Burden's skull was fractured, and Patterson's ribs were broken. No other autopsies were made because the others were badly decomposed when recovered.

Enoch Vreeland, First Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, testified that he held his present position for a number of years under ex-Superintendent Brady, and that he acted on all applications and plans for new buildings until Superintendent Constable took charge of the department. He passed upon the plans and specifications of the Ireland Building. They originally called for a fireproof factory building of seven stories, 96 feet high, 50 feet front, and 92 feet deep. The estimated cost was $85,000. The owner was J. B. Ireland of 15 East Forty-seventh Street. The plans were filed with the Building Department Nov. 8, 1894.

The original copy of the plans and specifications was offered in evidence.

Q. (By Mr. McIntyre)—When were they approved? A.—Nov. 14, 1894. After the first amendments. The first was on Nov. 30 and was approved. The second was filed Feb. 8, 1895, and was approved Feb. 21. The amendments were to raise the building eight stories high. This one had been disapproved Jan. 9, 1894, because the department engineer found that the rear wall was not thick enough. The amended specifications say that the seventh story shall become the eighth.

Q.—Do the specifications show what the caps of the columns shall be? A.—No. They never do that.

Q.—Is there nothing to show how the roof should be anchored to the columns? A.—The roof plans will tell that. The amended plans simply raised the building right up.

Q.—Does the roof plan show plates on the pillar caps? A.—No.

Q.—Is there anything to indicate whether the roof was to be laid straight or rest in a hollow? A.—No. The specifications say the roof shall be flat.

Q.—(By Juror Lorimer)—Does not the department require specifications to show the nature of the roof load? A.—No.

John B. Ireland, the owner of the collapsed building, was then called for, but he was not present, and Charles R. Behrens, the architect, took the stand.

Mr. Behrens said he had been in business for himself eighteen months. He was previously employed with John D. Williams, a builder. Although not a graduate of any recognized school of architecture, he studied three years at the Columbia College School of Mines. He said he had designed four new buildings and alterations for about fifty old ones. He handed to Mr. McIntyre a copy of the original specifications for the seven-story building, and said: "The eighth story was an afterthought."

Q. (By Mr. McIntyre)—Were contracts drawn in accordance with the specifications? A.—Yes, with John B. Parker as contractor.

Q.—How about the eighth story? A.—The owner was allowed to make the alteration without a new contract. Mr. Ireland gave Mr. Parker a written order to proceed with the eighth story, the owner to bear the extra expense. Parker did so. I occasionally superintended the work, but E. J. Youdale of 2,197 Eighth Avenue and Edward Roberts represented me, because I had not time to watch the building continually, and Mr. Ireland paid them. I recommended them to Mr. Ireland and they made their reports to me. I saw Mr. Ireland at the building several times when the foundations were going up. I have not seen him there since the building progressed. He once told me of a high sand bank that used to be on the site. We were surprised while digging the excavation to strike sunken piers of old buildings. I never met Mr. Guider there. I was there the Monday before the accident, and I visited the building immediately after the collapse, but did not go inside until yesterday. I did not see the beams on piers. I saw the bent pillar yesterday. The column had broken through the footing courses and sunk into the ground. The granite block was greenish stone from Greenwich, Conn. The column passed into the soil below. The specifications called for granite or Greenwich stone.

Q. (By Foreman Conover)—The specifications say one thing and the application at the Building Department says "granite"? A.—Yes.

Q. (By Mr. McIntyre)—Why was the change made? A.—Well, Greenwich stone is commonly used as granite.

Q.—Did you call the attention of the department to the change? A.—No.

Q.—Were you not present before the concrete was laid? A.—No. The specifications required concrete eighteen inches thick, and strong planking and edge under it to support it.

Q.—How thick is the concrete now? A.—Twelve inches.

Q.—Why was it changed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you direct the change? A.—No.

Q.—Did concrete was not laid in accordance with the specifications? A.—No.

Q.—Who superintended the building in your absence? A.—No one. Youdale was appointed Dec. 1, 1894. The pier was built between Nov. 22 and 28. Roberts was appointed in February.

Q.—Did you not know of the violation of the specifications in the laying of the concrete? A.—No.

Q.—When did you learn that the concrete was only twelve inches thick? A.—Yesterday.

Q. (By Foreman Conover)—Are you sure the block under the main pillar is Greenwich stone, or granite? A.—I don't know. I think it was furnished by Jacob Voorhis, and he deals in Greenwich stone.

Q. (By Coroner Fitzpatrick)—Since seeing the stone, are you of the opinion that it is Greenwich stone or granite? A.—I don't know.

Q. (By Mr. McIntyre)—What did Mr. Ireland say to you when he said? A.—He said it was too fine for building purposes.

Q.—Did you not see the well when the excavation was made? A.—No. The first I knew of it was when I read about it in the newspapers.

Mr. Behrens said he made the estimates for the building and the contract was given to Mr. Parker in preference over twenty-three other builders.

Q. (by Coroner Fitzpatrick)—Did you ever examine the soil? A.—The character of the soil is sandy. It is rather [illegible] than loam.

Q.—Is it sufficiently strong for building purposes? A.—Yes.

Q. (by Juror Conover)—There is no mention of pure foundations? A.—No.

Q.—Did they stipulate that the concrete shall be laid in the trenches until examined by the architect.

Coroner Fitzpatrick, in surprise, said: "You failed to examine the concrete?"

"I spoke to several persons about it," answered Mr. Behrens. "I didn't think Mr. Parker would lay insecure foundations."

Mr. Behrens said the pillars and beams were expected to bear a load of pressure of two pounds to the square foot.

By Coroner Fitzpatrick.—The pillar would rest at 650 pounds? A.—No, at 1,000 pounds.

Q.—How did you make that calculation? By mechanical rule or test? A.—By a test out of a handbook issued by Carnegie or the New Jersey Bridge Company.

By Mr. McIntyre.—The terms of payment to Parker were signed [illegible] Yes. [illegible] four. The first notice on Jan. 19, 1895. That was after the concrete was laid? A.—

Then you certified to what Parker had not done? Did you ever examine the building? A.—I see that the beams were in their places [illegible], and that the walls were up.

You were to examine the trenches? A.—I never was notified [illegible] were going in. I could not go to the building [illegible].

Then you go twice a week? A.—Yes, on an average.

You made no examination of the concrete? A.—No.

(By Coroner)—Are you positive that you saw the well at all? A.—No; I did not.

Do you hear of salt being used to soften cement so that the concrete could be laid in cold weather? A.—No.

Do you think it a safe way to build? A.—No.

Do you think the pillar, bearing down, would be a pressure and break? A.—Yes.

Mr. Behrens was then allowed to cross-examine.

Q.—Do you consider yourself a competent judge of the quality of building material and work?

Q.—You are competent to superintend the erection of a building? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you examine the building while it was being erected? A.—Yes.

Q.—You know that the columns vary in height, and beams are at an angle? A.—Yes.

Q.—What effect would that have? A.—It would decrease the strength of the columns for [illegible].

Q.—Do you know there is not a lug on the top of a pillar under the roof, and that they are [illegible] tied? A.—No. I never examined it.

Q.—Do you know there is not a bolt to hold the roof to the pillar? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know that on one of the pillars supporting one girder overlaps eight inches instead of only four inches, and that the weight rests on a 3¼-inch cast-iron plate?

Q.—Do you know that at the front of the building there is twelve inches of gravel above the roof girder? A.—No.

Mr. McIntyre here interrupted the proceedings and protested that time was being [illegible].

Mr. Fitzpatrick retorted that there [illegible] was a Coroner who knew anything about buildings, and he proposed to [illegible] be thorough.

[illegible] overruling a decision of the Coroner in allowing this cross-examination, said Mr. McIntyre, hotly.

"I [illegible] said the Coroner, quietly. "[illegible] your remedy."

"I [illegible] show," said Mr. Hitchings, "that the roof was designed to carry [illegible] pounds to the square foot, while it [illegible] made to support 200 pounds to the [illegible] foot." Then he resumed the examination of Mr. Behrens.

Q. [illegible] got 150 pounds pressure to the [illegible] without any filling on the tops of the [illegible]? A.—I don't think so.

Q. [illegible] on the roof gravel or cinders?

A.—I [illegible]

Q.—[illegible] a tier of gravel bags on the roof?

Mr. [illegible] said he had known Mr. Youdale [illegible] years, but never knew him to have [illegible] experience as a builder; yet he recommended him as assistant to Mr. Parker. He had met Youdale once since the [illegible], and Youdale said he knew [illegible] of the well.

Q. (By Mr. [illegible])—Did you give instructions that the [illegible] under the pillars should be twelve [illegible] instead of eighteen inches? A.—No.

Q.—Isn't it a [illegible] that Youdale came to you and said that [illegible] said him you had ordered him to lay [illegible] twelve inches thick instead of eighteen, and he wanted your authority for [illegible] change? A.—No.

Q.—Isn't it [illegible] Youdale made a memorandum of [illegible] in his book, and you signed it? A.—This is the first I ever heard of it.

Q.—The building [illegible] up before the eighth story was added [illegible] or four floors were up.

Q.—What was the [illegible] of the building? A.—Sixty thousand.

Q.—And you received the usual 5 per cent. fee?

A.—No; only 1 per cent.

Q. (By Mr. [illegible])—Didn't Parker come down $4,000 in the [illegible]? A.—Yes. Mr. Ireland's son, J. [illegible], negotiated the reduction.

Q.—And squeezed Parker down? A.—Yes. He got the price as [illegible] possible.

"And he squeezed the life out of several unfortunate men," added Coroner Fitzpatrick.

Mr. McIntyre was anxious that the jurymen should go without further delay to the scene of the disaster, so they could form an idea of the accident, and Juror Lowinson also wanted to go, but Coroner Fitzpatrick declared that the [illegible] should not be visited by the jury [illegible] the oral testimony was in.

An adjournment was [illegible] until 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

The Press Will Go to Atlanta.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—Chief Coiner Morgan of the Philadelphia Mint is preparing to ship to Atlanta, Ga., the press that was sent to the Chicago World's Fair, and on which so many souvenir medals were struck.

The press will be used in making bronze medals for the Atlanta Exposition. The design for the proposed souvenirs is now being engraved at the mint. The Philadelphia Mint will send a large exhibit of coins and medals to the exposition.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Assignments to Regiments of officers recently promoted.—Capt. Henry L. Rogers, from First Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, to Third Cavalry, Troop E, vice Elling, retired. First Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, from Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, to Third Cavalry, Troop M, vice Converse, retired; First Lieutenant Thomas J. Koester, from Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, to Third Cavalry, Troop E, vice Rogers, appointed Quartermaster; Additional Second Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, Third Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant, Third Cavalry, Troop A, vice Hedekin promoted; Additional Second Lieut. Thomas S. Parker, Fourth Cavalry, to Second Lieutenant, Tenth Cavalry, Troop G, vice Koester, promoted.

—Leaves of Absence.—Capt. Walter S. Schuyler, Fifth Cavalry, one month; Col. Dallas Bache, Assistant Surgeon General, Department of the Platte, ten days' extension.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MARK TWAIN'S PLAN OF SETTLEMENT

Samuel L. Clemens Proposes to Pay the Indebtedness of His Firm with Proceeds of Lectures.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Aug. 16.—Samuel L. Clemens, (Mark Twain,) who is about leaving for Australia, made a signed statement to-day concerning the purposes of his long trip and his business troubles, in part, as follows:

"It has been reported that I sacrificed, for the benefit of the creditors, the property of the publishing firm whose financial backer I was, and that I am now lecturing for my own benefit. This is an error. I intend the lectures, as well as the property, for the creditors. The law recognizes no mortgage on a man's brain, and a merchant who has given up all he has may take advantage of the rules of insolvency and start free again for himself; but I am not a business man, and honor is a harder master than the law. It cannot compromise for less than a hundred cents on the dollar, and its debts never outlaw.

"I had a two-thirds interest in the publishing firm, whose capital I furnished. If the firm had prospered, I should have expected to collect two-thirds of the profits. As it is, I expect to pay all the debts. My partner has no resources, and I do not look for assistance from him. By far the largest single creditor of this firm is my wife, whose contributions in cash, from her private means, have nearly equaled the claims of all the others combined. In satisfaction of this great and just claim, she has taken nothing, except to avail herself of the opportunity of retaining control of the copyrights of my books, which, for many easily understood reasons, of which financial ones are the least, we do not desire to see in the hands of strangers. On the contrary, she has helped and intends to help me to satisfy the obligations due to the rest.

"The present situation is that the wreckage of the firm, together with what money I can scrape together with my wife's aid, will enable me to pay the other creditors about 50 per cent. of their claims. It is my intention to ask them to accept that as a legal discharge, and trust to my honor to pay the other 50 per cent. as fast as I can earn it. From my reception thus far on my lecturing tour, I am confident that, if I live I can pay off the last debt within four years, after which, at the age of sixty-four, I can make a fresh and unincumbered start in life.

"I do not enjoy the hard travel and broken rest inseparable from lecturing, and, if it had not been for the imperious moral necessity of paying these debts, which I never contracted but which were accumulated on the faith of my name by those who had a presumptive right to use it, I should never have taken to the road at my time of life. I could have supported myself comfortably by writing, but writing is too slow for the demands that I have to meet. Therefore I have begun a lecture tour, and will go around the world. I am going to Australia, India, and South Africa, and next year I hope to make a tour of the great cities in the United States. In my preliminary run through the smaller cities on the northern route, I am receiving a reception the cordiality of which has touched my heart and made me feel how small a thing money is in comparison with friendship.

"I meant, when I began, to give my creditors all the benefit of this, but I begin to feel that I am gaining something from it, too, and that my dividends, if not available for banking purposes, may be even more satisfactory than theirs."

"THE MESSIAH" AT OCEAN GROVE

Ten Thousand Persons Listened To and Enjoyed It.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 16.—The most elaborate production of Händel's oratorio of "The Messiah" ever seen in this country was given here this evening under the auspices of the Summer School of Theology.

The conductor was Walter Damrosch, assisted by the New-York Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of nearly 400 voices. The performance was given in the new Auditorium, and was attended by nearly ten thousand persons. Every seat in the vast structure was occupied, and hundreds stood up.

Outside thousands who had been unable to secure tickets listened to the singing. Four excursion trains brought auditors from New-York, Atlantic Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Belmar, Spring Lake, Farmingdale, Freehold, and other near-by resorts.

The oratorio was given in faultless style, and Conductor Damrosch was frequently applauded for his clever work.

The soloists were Mrs. Corrie Moore Lawson, soprano; Miss Mary Louise Clary, contralto; J. H. McKinly, tenor, and Erichson F. Bushnell, basso. The organist, J. Alfred Pennington, was presented with a handsome baton during the intermission, the gift of the chorus, which he trained before Conductor Damrosch's arrival.

RED MEN'S GRAND TEPEE IS DOWN

Business of the Council Finished—Financial and Other Changes.

The Improved Order of Red Men held its final session in Tammany Hall yesterday. The Grand Council reduced representation to one delegate for one hundred members in a tribe, instead of one for forty as heretofore. This was done to facilitate business at Grand Councils, which are now too large.

Provision was made for the support of old or infirm members where a local tribe has dissolved or is unable to sustain them. The constitution was amended so as to make it obligatory on subordinate tribes to elect their executive chiefs every half year. It was also decided that henceforth Past Sachems can represent only in Grand Councils their own tribe or a tribe from the same county.

Letters of regret were read from Joseph Pyle of Delaware, Great Keeper of Wampum, and Judge E. T. Daniels of Georgia, Great Senior Sagamore of the United States.

It was decided at the afternoon session to allow $800 a year for the salary and expenses of the Great Sachem and $1,200 for like purposes to the Great Chief of Records. Thanks were voted to the press, and speeches were made by prominent Great Chiefs, who declared this the most successful Grand Council in the history of the order, and praised the local brothers for their hospitality and courtesy. The tribes then folded their tents and stole away to their native tepees.

An India Rubber Worm.

From Harper's Round Table.

According to a Troy fisherman, the latest triumph of Yankee inventive genius is an India rubber fishworm. It is said to be a remarkably good imitation of the common earthworm, is indestructible, and in actual use proves as alluring to the fishes as the genuine article. The old fisherman will be quick to see its advantages. One can equip himself for a day's sport without digging over a whole garden in his search for bait. A handful of India rubber worms will last him through the season, and there will be no necessity for pulling up the line every few minutes to see if the small-fry nibblers have left the hook bare. It is possibly hardly necessary to add here that the fisherman who tells of this invention may be like some other fishermen, in which case the reader need not believe the story unless he wants to.

Improved Library for Harvard.

From The Boston Transcript.

The Harvard Library looks just now like the ruins of some ancient Gothic cathedral. Its church-like walls—and, by the way, all visitors to Harvard naturally mistake the library for the chapel—now stand at night like ghostly sentinels guarding the thousands of learned and unlearned volumes buried there. But in the daytime there come throngs of artisans, who are doing their best to make the library a perfect sepulchre for books and students. Where five men were previously accommodated, there will soon be room for ten, and the enlargement of storage capacities for books will be also carefully looked after. In short, Harvard is at last to have a library building in some measure adequate to her reputation as a seat of learning, and to the size of her library, which now numbers nearly half a million volumes.

Closed at one today.

It's a luxury this time of year to look over a liberal line of seasonable goods. Strangers appreciate this even more than residents; and they are especially welcome.

Three stores full of everything worn by men or boys—but only the good sorts. The thinnest of thin clothes for present needs, and a chance to look into the future of our fall and winter goods — shown to wholesale friends, why not to you?

Shoes, hats and furnishings also.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Christopher Campbell, an employe of the steamer Mohawk of the American Transport Company, died at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday from the effects of falling into a hatchway of the vessel Thursday while it was lying off Pier 59 North River. Campbell met with the accident only two hours after John W. Smith, the assistant steward, fell from a mast to the deck and was instantly killed.

—There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, this afternoon and to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Seventh Regiment Band; this afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Mary's Park by Lieboldt's Twelfth Regiment Band; in Bronx Park this afternoon by the Eighth Battalion Band, and Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Rutgers Square Park by Squadron A Band.

—Mark Glynn, a fireman on the steamer Taff, lying at Pier 12 North River, tried to board his ship early yesterday morning. The gangplank was narrow and badly lighted, and Glynn fell into the river. His shipmates tried to rescue him, but he did not rise to the surface.

—The Edison Electric Illuminating Company states that its lights in Delmonico's were not out on account of the accident in the Twenty-sixth Street Station Thursday night, but were only dimmed a few moments.

—A mail opportunity for telegrams for Reunion and Madagascar ports is offered via Mauritius on the 21st inst. Telegrams should be sent from New-York not later than the 20th inst.

—The Norwich Line is a favorite route, Winter and Summer. In Winter, the route lies within the Sound. In Summer, plenty of natural light and fresh air are to be had.

Brooklyn.

—The will of Michael Hosey was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at $30,000, and is left to Mr. Hosey's nephews and nieces, excepting $1,000, which is bequeathed to the Rev. Father Duffy of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church.

—Applications are being filed with Mayor Schieren for the office of Commissioner of Elections made vacant by the death of William H. Williams, who is to be buried in Woodstock, Conn., to-day.

—John L. Burrill of the Grand Avenue Precinct, who was shot in the left leg Aug. 3 by his revolver dropping out of his pocket, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday from blood poisoning.

—The National City Bank of Brooklyn has secured judgments against Cyrus E. Staples and Louis H. Irwin on a promissory note for $5,000 made by H. H. Adams in favor of Staples & Co.

—Policeman Bernard H. Malone of the Fulton Street Station died yesterday. He had been ill for two months with consumption.

—There will be public concerts this afternoon in Prospect, Tompkins, and Winthrop Parks and at Fort Greene.

Long Island.

—The Southampton Board of Education has re-elected Harry A. Fordham President and Edward H. Foster Secretary. Henry F. Herrick was chosen Treasurer, while Edward P. White was made Collector.

—Mrs. Alfred Jones, wife of Conductor Jones of Locust Valley, died recently, after an illness of two weeks. Mrs. Jones was twenty-eight years old and was popular in the community.

—Madeline Sterling, ten years old, daughter of Dr. George A. Sterling of Southampton, was se

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The New-York Times.

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OLD AGE AGAINST HIM

Why Charities Commissioners Asked for Mr. Cushman's Resignation.

SAVING IN PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Mr. Johnston, the New Purchasing Agent, Invites Competition of Bidders—An Attack Declared Groundless.

There was amazement combined with a little anger in the Department of Charities and Correction yesterday, concerning the publication by a trade paper of a statement that "the purchasing agent of the department had been removed and his place conferred upon a lawyer than whom it would be difficult to find one more unsuited to the duties." The article also alleged that the new appointee was not only inexperienced, but infirm in health.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction deny this statement in every respect. The person removed is Frederick A. Cushman, who had been the purchasing agent of its department for more than twenty years. Mr. Cushman is now between seventy-six and seventy-seven years old, say the Commissioners, and they assert it was to the interest of the department that a younger man should take his place. They therefore called upon Mr. Cushman for his resignation, and installed in his place, on July 1, Robert A. Johnston, a lawyer, thirty-eight years old, living in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and under whose administration of the purchasing bureau, the Commissioners claim that from 5 to 10 per cent. has been saved to the taxpayers upon all supplies purchased for the thirty-one institutions that come under the care of the Department of Charities and Correction. The article that created so much commotion in the Department of Charities and Correction is as follows:

Reform—with a capital R—has been so often perverted to base uses that it is becoming a somewhat nauseating word to people who have witnessed the ways in which it has been traveSted. In the City of New-York last November there was a great uprising of the voters. An utterly corrupt local administration was displaced and the people felt happy that their interests were likely to be conserved by conscientious officials. Undoubtedly the personnel of the Municipal Government has improved greatly. There was so much room for it that it could not well have been otherwise. But some of the things done by these Reformers are so inconsistent with the theory that they are honest and capable that we are distrustful alike of their intelligence and good faith. Twenty years ago the Department of Charities and Correction was a source of revenue to the parties upon whom devolved the duty of purchasing supplies. They had a buyer who palmed off on the department all sorts of inferior goods, receiving liberal gratuities from sellers of them, with whom he colluded to defraud the city.

New Commissioners were inducted into office at that time, and, although two of the three were Democrats, they united, as soon as they found out the state of affairs, in removing the purchasing agent, who was a Republican, and putting in his place an able, experienced, and upright merchant, also a Republican, who ever thereafter protected that department from spoliation, and who voted for the Reform (?) Government last November. That man was removed a short time ago by the Commissioners, two of whom are recent appointees of the Reform administration. The place has been conferred upon a lawyer, than whom it would be difficult to find one more unsuited to perform its duties. He is not only inexperienced, but he is infirm in health. The interests of the city have undoubtedly been sacrificed to make a place for a retainer. The whole proceeding is disgraceful in the last degree, and the sickening part of it is that it is the work of people who pretend to be Reformers! The department is to be reorganized on the 1st of January, and it is clear that the Commissioners who turned out one of the best functionaries in the employ of the municipality, in reckless disregard of duty and decency, should not be kept in their places any longer.

A reporter for The New-York Times yesterday showed to Commissioner Henry H. Porter, the President of the Board of Charities and Correction, a clipping of the charges made.

"Bless my soul!" said Mr. Porter, after reading the clipping, "this is a serious allegation. Here, Wright," addressing Commissioner Wright, "come and see what our enemies are saying of us."

Both Commissioners then retired to one of the windows overlooking Third Avenue, and read the article. President Porter finally returned, and said:

"That is all stuff and nonsense; no truth in it whatever. But I shall refer you to Commissioner Wright, who is perfectly familiar with the matter."

"We appointed a new purchasing agent in the person of Robert A. Johnston some time in June," Mr. Wright said. "He is doing his work well. There is no truth in the statement that he is incompetent. The man is competent, and does his work with energy and honesty."

"Why was Mr. Cushman asked for his resignation?" the reporter inquired.

"Because we wanted his place," was the reply. "Mayor Strong wanted the places of two Commissioners in this department. Well, we wanted Cushman's place. Mr. Cushman is a good man. I have nothing to say against his integrity, but he was getting old. Mr. Johnston is a young man, but perhaps not so robust in health as Mr. Cushman. He is getting along with his work all right; and, if he does not, he will promptly be turned out, just the same as any man in this department who is not doing his work. The salary of the office of purchasing agent is $3,000 a year. No political reasons influenced the change; it was solely for the benefit of the department. But I want you to come up and see Johnston for yourself."

Commissioner Wright forthwith took the reporter into the upper story of the building, and introduced him to Purchasing Agent Johnston. The latter is a tall, extremely thin man, with red mustache and goatee, and, while apparently suffering from some pulmonary complaint, could not with justice be designated as infirm. He apparently has a thorough knowledge of the details of the bureau intrusted to his care, and manifests remarkable activity. After reading the article accusing him of incompetency, he said:

"This is the most cruel blow I have ever received. I suppose, however, that when a man assumes public office he must expect attacks of this kind.

"I imagine that this attack must be inspired by some disgruntled dealers, although, as a matter of fact, we have made very few changes. We have retained the dealers who have always furnished the department with the best goods at the lowest prices, and there is not a firm we are dealing with to-day that is not responsible in every shape and form. Since I have been here I have been trying to put the purchasing department upon a little better basis. I never had any occasion to criticise Mr. Cushman, but I found that he was an old man, and that he left the correspondence and orders and requisitions unanswered and unsupplied. We are to-day filling requisitions made as far back as January last. Since I have been in the department it has been a constant strain to get this back work up, and get the office in good shape.

"Mr. Cushman was no doubt a very efficient agent, but he is a very old man, and naturally there were many things that would slip his memory. We have tried to systematize the department, and as a result the finance department informs me that the prices have been materially reduced.

"As to the charge of inexperience, I was graduated from the School of Mines, where I studied chemistry and applied mathematics under Dr. Chandler of Columbia College. I was engineering expert in the Health Department for seven years. I have been in other businesses, and was an assistant purchasing agent for a Southern firm for a long time.

"While my health may not be of the best, it does not prevent my attending to business. Ever since I was appointed I have been at these offices every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and sometimes longer."

F. B. Jarvis, the Assistant Purchasing Agent, substantiated all that Mr. Johnston had said.

"I came here on June 1, succeeding a Tammany man named Cafferty. Mr. Cushman was here at that time, and I found things in the utmost chaos, in other words, a labyrinth of difficulties, which had to straightened out. Goods were bought with the least possible competition. People who had been dealing with the department for years and years came into the office and the orders were given out with very little competition taking place. That is a matter of fact. Until Mr. Johnston came in my hands were tied, and I was placed in a most embarrassing position by Mr. Cushman. He thought, having been here for twenty years, the Commissioners must keep him.

"Mr. Johnston came in on July 1, and from the moment he came, after a talk with myself, reform set in, not only in the bookkeeping, but also in the buying. He invited competition in all lines of goods from dealers inside and outside the city, having in view the reduction of prices and remodeling of the department in that respect. Although our business hours, as defined to us, are only six hours a day, we may be found here from 8 in the morning till sometimes 8 or 10 o'clock at night, unravelling and straightening up the faults of the old department. In all sincerity we invite an inspection. We have made a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. in the prices of all articles supplied to the thirty-one institutions under our charge, and in some instances have saved 20 per cent.

"I have no doubt that Mr. Cushman was an able, honest, and efficient purchasing agent in his time, but because of his age he was unable longer to exercise that activity necessary to properly administer this department. In Mr. Johnston we have an active, energetic official, who, in the short time he has been in office, has accomplished most excellent reforms and economy."

CLOSED BY ITS PRESIDENT

Brooklyn Press Club Yields to Mr. Rowe, to Whom Its Influence Was Once Valuable.

The Brooklyn Press Club is a thing of the past. It went out of existence yesterday, because of the action of its President, George Rowe, who is also the Deputy Controller of Brooklyn.

Mr. Rowe had a chattel mortgage on the furniture of the club for $250. This he foreclosed yesterday, without giving any notice. Constable Andrew Lyons of the Twentieth Ward, made the seizure.

While some of the members were in the clubhouse, Lyons and his assistants entered and tore up the carpets, took down the pictures, and carted these things off, as well as the billiard and pool tables, the library, and other articles.

Mr. Rowe was elected President of the club about two years ago. He was at that time in the newspaper business, being the Greenpoint representative of an Eastern District paper. He used the Press Club, it is said, to further his political ambition, and largely through its influence, succeeded in being appointed Deputy Controller.

The Press Club met with reverses some time ago, and Mr. Rowe loaned to it the money with which certain bills were to be paid. He took a chattel mortgage upon the property of the club, and it was this mortgage that he foreclosed.

While President of the club, and while seeking political recognition, Mr. Rowe was always on hand in the clubhouse. He absented himself for the last three months from the clubhouse, and then made up his mind to foreclose the mortgage. In doing so, he carted off pictures, which, while they were named in the mortgage, did not belong to the club.

One of these pictures was the famous bird'seye view of the Battle of Gettysburg, which, by colors, showed the positions of the Union and rebel armies in the three days of the most celebrated battle of the rebellion. This picture, which, it is said, was a present from the late Gen. H. W. Slocum to the reporters at Police Headquarters, was taken to the Press Club for safe keeping. It was placed among the other articles named in the mortgage. Mr. Rowe has taken it away.

A replevin writ was started last night to replevin this celebrated war picture, in case it is not turned over to its rightful owners by Deputy Controller Rowe.

PHOENIX HORSESHOE WORKS TO RESUME

Wages of Many Employes Restored to the 1893 Scale.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—There is rejoicing here to-night among the iron workers over the announcement that the Phoenix Horshoe Works, including the largest rolling mill in this section of the State, will resume operations at full capacity Monday morning. The mills, which employ over 400 hands, have been idle since June and some of the "trains" to be started have been idle about a year.

The officers of the company, of which Charles W. Miller of New-York is President, say that orders have been coming in in a manner to surprise them for four weeks. The company has a large rolling mill at Joliet, Ill., which will also be started Monday morning at full capacity.

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 16.—It was announced to-day that the wages of the employes of the Boston Manufacturing Company's mills would be increased, beginning Sept. 3, but what percentage has not yet been decided upon. There was a strike in these mills last week, but the strikers returned to work after having been out several days.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 16.—A voluntary advance of 5 per cent. in the wages of the three hundred employes of the Woonsocket Machine and Press Company went into effect to-day. An advance of 5 per cent. was made about three months ago and to-day's increase restores the 10 per cent. reduction made in 1893.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 16.—The Providence Machine Company has restored the cut in wages made in 1893.

PRIVATE THOMAS GILL'S HARSH SENTENCE

Four Years' Imprisonment for Striking an Officer—Petition for Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—A petition is being circulated for signatures asking the President to reduce the sentence of four years' imprisonment recently imposed by a court-martial upon Private Thomas Gill of the Third Artillery for assaulting Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer. The petition was prepared by persons who served with Lieut. Birkhimer when he was connected with the meteorological service of the Signal Corps, but who are now in civil life, many of them prominent residents of Washington. The petition takes exception to the conduct of Lieut. Birkhimer, and says that his treatment of subordinates was such as to detract from their self-respect and render life burdensome.

"In our opinion," the petitioners say, "he was a martinet. Is the person of an officer so exalted that for striking one a man may receive a sentence sometimes passed for manslaughter in the District of Columbia? In the name of humanity we respectfully protest against what we believe to be the cruel punishment of Private Gill for striking his superior officer, Lieut. Birkhimer. The offender was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault, and there were other mitigating circumstances. The civil courts would punish such an offense with five or ten days' imprisonment, or a fine of $5 or $10. Is not this sentence of four years unnecessarily harsh and cruel, and is it not out of place in this country and in this age?"

Locked Up in His Father's Jail.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Deputy Sheriff Schwartz, son of Sheriff Schwartz, was held for the action of the Grand Jury to-day, upon a charge of threatening to kill his sister and cousin. Schwartz is a worthless fellow, and has served several terms in his father's jail, having been committed by magistrates. He went on a spree last night, and came home drunk and chased the women folks about the house, threatening to kill them. Sheriff Schwartz is seventy-years old, and partially insane. An Under Sheriff was recently appointed to take charge of the jail, as the Sheriff was unfit to attend to his duties. Sheriff Schwartz has been confined to his bed for months. A new Sheriff will be appointed this Fall.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The President has made the following appointments.

United States District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee—Charles B. Simonton.

Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of the Indian Territory—Charles D. Stowe.

Register of the Land Office at Topeka, Kan.—Oklahoma—Robert J. Bay of Oklahoma.

Register of the Land Office at Topeka, Kan.—John L. Richardson.

Agent for the Indians of the Fort Belknap agency in Montana—Luke C. Hays of South Dakota.

Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Greenport, N. Y.—George H. Cleaves.

Revenue Cutter for the Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Plans and specifications are being prepared in the revenue marine division of the Treasury for the construction of a new revenue cutter for use on the Pacific coast, for which purpose proposals will be advertised for by Oct. 1. The last Congress appropriated for the building of this vessel $200,000. Capt. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, says the new cutter, "for her inches, will be the finest vessel floating the American flag." She will be 220 feet long, with a draught of 15 feet. She will have engines of 2,000 indicated horse power, and will make between 17 and 18 knots an hour.

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION

Attractive List of Entries from the Whole Country.

SPECIAL AGENT FELDER TALKS

New-York's Contribution Not Large, But More Assured—The Bull Fight and Its Character—Electric Effects.

Clinton Felder, special agent for the Cotton States and International Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., next Fall, is at the Gilsey House, where the New-York State Commission for the Exposition has its headquarters.

Mr. Felder is in the city in order to facilitate matters for the New-York firms that desire to secure space for exhibits. He has plans that show the amount of space in each building that has not yet been assigned, and the amount of space already taken, with the names of the exhibitors who own it. By consulting these plans, one can select locations in the building almost as well as he could were he in Atlanta, and have places assigned him by Mr. Felder without any trouble to himself.

Mr. Felder hopes to spur New-Yorkers on to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to secure space. Thus far his efforts have been very gratifying. He will remain at the Gilsey House until next Friday.

"The weather in Atlanta was delightful when I came away a week ago," Mr. Felder said, "and we really would not know what to make of such a day as this down there. People from New-York will find a most delightful climate in Atlanta.

"The exhibits from New-York City now promise to compare favorably with those of other cities. Exhibitors have been making many applications for space within the last few days. Yet I cannot say that New-York has done herself full justice. As the largest city in the country she should have taken the lead.

"There have been many applications for space in the Transportation Building this week. I have visited a large number of prominent manufacturers and I have secured several attractive exhibits, particularly in the line of sporting goods and musical instruments. I wish especially to get exhibits in electrical supplies. New-York is not yet represented in this department. Carriage and bicycle exhibits are also desired. There is still some space for railroad supplies.

"Both New-York City and New-York State should seek to increase the size of their exhibits. Thus far it cannot be denied that Ohio and Illinois have rather outdone the Empire State, though New-York has by far the greater resources. Yet I do not mean to disparage the New-York exhibit. In certain lines it is unexcelled. This is particularly true in chemical manufactures and fire apparatus. Certainly the exposition will owe much of its success to the great help it has received here.

"The work on the New-York State Building is progressing rapidly. It has one of the most desirable locations, being on high ground that affords an excellent prospect of the park and buildings. The Fine Arts Building is next to it.

"All this talk about the bullfight is ludicrous. The officers of this exposition would not permit anything objectionable. They are Southern gentlemen, who would be the last to permit anything improper. I prophesy that Mr. Ballou will be one of the first persons to watch this so-called bullfight, and that he will go away pleased. Ten bulls are now on their way from Mexico to Atlanta. They have been in training for a month, and they will not harm any one. The bulls will not be tortured either. They rather enjoy the whole performance. The bullfighters will be there in full costume, and all the evolutions of the bullfight will be performed. But there will be no bloodshed—not too much.

"We are going to have a lively 'Midway Plaisance,' only it will be called 'Midway Heights.' There is to be a Cairo Street, and German, Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, and Indian villages. Then there will be a big revolving wheel, and no end of other novelties that will make the 'Midway Heights' an exceptionally lively place.

"Our electric fountain will compare with that of the Chicago Exposition. The water will rise 180 feet, and it will flow at the rate of 15,000 gallons a minute.

"Exhibitors will be spared all annoyance about the awarding of medals. They will get them before the fair closes. In addition to the regular diplomas and medals, there will be especial awards for certain exhibits, particularly those pertaining to the progress of this country.

"Another thing worth mentioning is that our hotels have agreed not to advance rates during the exposition. Every one can secure good accommodations at reasonable rates. Atlanta will be found to be a most hospitable city.

"The railroad passenger rates from New-York to Atlanta have not been fixed yet, but it is pretty well understood that they will not be more than one-half the present rates, and even better terms may be obtained.

"The electric lighting of the grounds promises to be exceptionally complete and artistic. The grounds, when illuminated, will present a spectacle second only to the 'White City' at Chicago. The exposition, in fact, will be the second greatest this country has ever seen. I have watched its growth from the beginning and it has far surpassed my expectation.

"The exhibits in the Woman's Building, sent by New-York women, are very interesting. We have made constant effort to further a complete display of woman's work, and, with the aid of the women of New-York, we have attained wonderful results.

"As most persons know, the site of the exposition is that of the battleground where Northerners and Southerners met to shoot one another. Now we propose to bring thousands together here from the North and the South, to meet, get acquainted, and have a good time."

WHOLESALE JAIL DELIVERY FRUSTRATED

Prisoners Arranged to Brain the Sheriff and Open All the Cells.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 16.—A plan for a wholesale delivery of prisoners from the county jail here was accidentally discovered yesterday afternoon. The leaders in the plot were Thomas Kelley, a burglar, and Michael F. Barry, who is awaiting trial for arson in this city. Everything was in readiness, and the men were to break jail to-morrow night, but one of the inmates weakened and informed the Sheriff.

After brahning the Sheriff, according to the story of the Sheriff's informant, all the cell doors were to have been opened, and everybody given a chance to escape. The leaders had arranged to have a team on the outside.

When the Sheriff learned of the plot, he at once transferred the men to other cells and searched the corridors. In addition to the files and saws used, the prisoners had managed to secure a heavy stone and a slingshot. The stone was wrapped in cloth, and made a deadly weapon.

The men were furious when they learned they had been frustrated, and declared that they had fully intended to kill the Sheriff, and were sorry that they had not been able to do so. There is no doubt here that the money for the enterprise was furnished by Barry's friends.

Special guards were at once put on duty, and Barry and Kelley are now in close confinement.

Asbury Park Hotel Scorched.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—There was a great deal of excitement among the guests at the Coleman House at noon to-day. A fire broke out in the bakeshop, and when the alarm was sounded the beach was crowded with bathers and sightseers. They flocked to the scene in such numbers that it was with difficulty that the firemen reached the spot.

The smoke was so thick that for a time it was thought the whole hotel was ablaze. The guests rushed to their rooms and packed up their valuables. Their fears were soon allayed. A bucket brigade organized among the cooks and waiters succeeded in putting out the fire before it could spread beyond the bakery. The blaze was caused by a pan of grease igniting.

COLLUSION WITH CONTRACTORS

Ex-Secretary Toal Says Kings County Charity Contracts Were, in His Opinion, Obtained by Fraud.

Daniel C. Toal, who was Secretary of the Department of Charities in Kings County during the Gott-Nolan-Murphy administration, was again in the witness stand yesterday before the Assembly committee in the Brooklyn City Courtroom. He testified that he believed there was collusion in the awarding of contracts for county supplies.

Mr. Toal said that Commissioner Gott kept a horse all Winter at Flatbush at the expense of the county, and then sold it to the county for $250.

The question of bids on earthen pipe for which ex-Senator James W. Birkett was the successful bidder was then taken up.

Q.—Is it your opinion from your experience at the department that either Mr. Birkett or Mr. Curtin could have been a successful guesser without having information from the inside? A.—I say, emphatically, no, and I give that opinion from my experience in the department. That same thing applies to every contractor on these schedules whose bid is marked by those peculiarities.

Q.—You want to be understood as saying that every successful bidder in those years is smirched with the same brush of suspicion, or more than that, with being in collusion with members of the department? A.—Well, not quite that. I say it applies to those whose contracts amounted to anything. I would not, for instance, include Wakeman, who supplied masons' supplies. It was not a large contract, and I think he is an honest, reputable New-York merchant.

Q.—Then whom do you suspect upon the schedules as being guilty of collusive bidding? A.—I should say Newman, Brooks Mr. Birkett, or the Birkett Manufacturing Company, Hanna, Kavanagh & Thompson, Michael Mony, the hay and straw contractor. These, I think, are about all. Newman, Brooks, Birkett, Hanna, and Kavanagh & Thompson seem to divide the contracts of 1892-3 pretty well between them.

Q.—An affidavit is attached to every schedule, isn't it, which is signed and sworn to by the bidder, stating that nobody but the bidder is interested in the contract? A.—Yes Sir; as a general thing, however the bidder brought the affidavit with him when he brought in his bid.

Q.—It was testified to here by Mr. Newman and by Mr. Hanna that they misunderstood the affidavit, that they thought it referred only to anybody connected with the department. The affidavit covers both classes, doesn't it? A.—Yes Sir.

Mr. Toal also said that the items for elbow joints for pipes were manufactured from 1890 to 1893 in the interest of the contractor.

The examination of Mr. Toal will be continued Monday morning.

"DIAMOND" SMITH OF BROOKLYN MISSING

His Wife's Lawyer Thinks He Is Avoiding Payment of Money to Her.

Melvin Smith, who was known in up-town circles as "Diamond" Smith, has been missing from his home, 7 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, for several weeks. He is reported to be worth a million dollars. One of his eccentricities was to wear diamonds. His watch was inlaid with diamonds, and he wore valuable diamond studs, cuff buttons, and a massive diamond ring.

He did not live with his wife and children, whose home was at 15 Halsey Street. He agreed to pay his wife $150 a month, and he paid this amount regularly up to Thursday, when the money fell due but was not paid. Inquiry was then made for him, and it was learned that he had not been seen in a week.

Mr. Smith is a native of Montreal, and has been engaged in real estate speculation for years. Telegrams were sent to Montreal, but no trace of Mr. Smith has been found. He is a tall, slim man, with gray hair, mustache, and side whiskers.

Mrs. Smith's lawyer does not think he is missing. He said yesterday:

"Do I believe Smith to have met with foul play? Not much. He's alive and kicking, I'm sure. Why, only last night his letters, which had been accumulating in his Post Office box, were all taken out, undoubtedly by himself, or else by a friend to whom he had given his key, and then I have just received a letter from his lawyer saying that Smith went out of town by his advice. If Smith doesn't pay up, however, according to agreement, he may count upon a very speedy suit."

THE GOVERNMENT DRY DOCK A SUCCESS

Official Board Collecting Data with Which to Make Its Report.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 16.—The second test of the Port Royal dry dock was made this morning. The Amphitrite was left standing on the forward blocks until 1 o'clock, when the dock was again flooded until she floated free.

The Monitor was then towed down to the sea end of the docks, and the basin was drained for the second time. The dock was not completely drained until 6 o'clock, owing to the fact that suitable water to operate the engines could not be had.

The morning was spent in having the Monitor's bottom cleaned, and by the official board in taking levels and collecting other data which will be used in making its report.

The board speaks guardedly, as might be expected under the circumstances, but the air of cheerfulness which pervades all circles at the naval station is an indication of what the complexion of the official report will be.

The Amphitrite will remain on the blocks until to-morrow afternoon, when she will be once more moved out into the stream. She will remain over Sunday in the harbor, and will sail northward Monday.

APPEAL DOES NOT MOVE THIS THIEF

Who Seems to be Regardless of Produce Exchange Dignity.

Alexander Cook, a member of the Produce Exchange and market reporter for The Evening Post, left his pocketbook containing $78, his membership ticket, and other identifying papers on a chair at the Exchange Monday. He missed it within a few minutes and returned for it, but it had disappeared. Notice of its loss was posted. Since it brought no response, the Floor Committee of the Exchange put up a large bulletin yesterday reciting the facts as above, and adding:

"The Floor Committee, having in view the dignity and standing of this institution and the protection of its members, earnestly requests any person who may have seen the book picked up or who posses any information concerning the same, to communicate with them, to the end that proper action may be taken."

This appeal had not resulted in the pocketbook's return when the Exchange closed yesterday.

A Law Firm's Clerk Missing.

Isaac Weinberg, who was a clerk with the law firm of Frank G. & D. G. Wild, in the Vanderbilt Building, is missing. He made deposits and cashed checks for the firm at the Seventh National Bank. When the firm's passbook was balanced last week, Weinberg went away. Among the returned checks were three, dated June 20 and July 15 and 20, on which $800 had been paid. They were recognized as forgeries, and the bank must stand the loss. Weinberg is twenty-three years old. He lived with his parents at 415 East Eighty-eighth Street. It is suspected that he bet on horse races.

The Connecticut Naval Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Connecticut Naval Reserve is to have its encampment on dry ground this year, but the Navy Department will send Lieut. A. B. Niblack to inspect its work on Aug. 22. The militia will leave New-Haven on Aug. 19 in four cutters, borrowed from the New-York State Reserves, and pull to Niantic and encamp on the State camping grounds until Aug. 24, and then pull back in the cutters to New-Haven. Lieut. Niblack will also visit the Pennsylvania Naval Reserves, at Augustine Park, where the First and Second Battalions will encamp on Aug. 17.

An Othello of Kattowitz.

From The London Daily News.

At Kattowitz, Fraulein Valeska S—— was recently betrothed to Herr Jakob K——. Herr K—— has now made the betrothal public, by advertisement in a local paper, with the following notice: "I hereby give notice that I shall not allow any one to speak to my bride."

MR. DELAHANTY, HOW NOW

Puritan's Officers Tell How Ball Left His Brooklyn Captor.

BOUGHT A TICKET, WALKED ASHORE

No Collision at Newport and No Panic on the Boat—Delahanty Wanted to Sell the Prisoner's Ticket at a Reduced Rate.

The statement made by Detective Sergeant Delahanty of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Information, Brooklyn, that his prisoner, Edward W. Ball, escaped from him on the Fall River steamboat Puritan Tuesday night, when the steamboat was in collision with the pier at Newport, has been denied by the officers of the vessel. Capt. Baylies Davis of the Puritan said yesterday:

"Delahanty's story is a pure fabrication as far as the story of a collision and panic aboard my boat is concerned. Of the escape I know nothing personally. I was in the pilothouse Tuesday night, and made the landing at Newport. It is true that it was a very foggy night, but the water of the harbor was as smooth as glass. There was neither a collision nor any bumping against the dock, and there was no occasion at all for any panic among the passengers. As a matter of fact, there was no panic.

"I never knew a thing about the escape until I read of it in the papers Wednesday afternoon. I retire as soon as I have my boat all right, and do not get up until the afternoon."

A. A. Thompson, the ticket collector on the Puritan, said:

"I was standing at the aft gangway when a well-dressed, genteel-looking young man approached me, and said:

"'Must I have a ticket to get ashore here?'

"'Yes,' I replied, 'no one is allowed to leave the boat without a ticket.'

"The young fellow seemed rather nervous, and finally said:

"'Well, there is a crowd at the window now buying tickets for New-York. Can't I get in ahead of them? I am very anxious to meet some friends in Newport, and I'm afraid I'll miss them.'

"He seemed like such a nice chap that I felt like obliging him, and so I sent a watchman with him, who put him at the head of the line. George Moss, the purser, sold him a ticket. He came back seeming much more cheerful, and gayly bade me good-bye. He was the last passenger who left the boat at Newport."

Purser Moss corroborated Thompson, and added that no report of the escape was made to the officers of the boat at the time. Continuing, the purser said:

"Next morning a man came to me, and said: 'I am Detective Sergeant Delahanty of Brooklyn. I came on board with two prisoners at Fall River last night, but one of them got away from me somehow at Newport. Now, I have got his ticket through. Can't I redeem that part of it that he did not use?'

"'No,' I said, 'not through me. You might write to the office in Boston, or perhaps you could sell it to some one.'

"There was another man with him, but he was not handcuffed, and seemed to be in charge of Delahanty rather than his prisoner. Subsequently Eugene Wall came to me with the ticket, and said Delahanty had offered to sell him the ticket for $1. I told him to buy it, and he gave it back to the detective."

The Steward, David Washington, says Delahanty approached him, and said:

"I am Detective Sergeant Delahanty of Brooklyn. I had two prisoners. Now I only have one. The other gave me the slip at Newport. I have got his ticket, though, but I will sell it cheap. I'll let her go for $1. Will you buy it?"

"No; I have no use for it," said Washington.

"I'll let you have it for 50 cents," Delahanty said.

"I don't want it at any price," Washington says he replied, and Delahanty went away.

Detective Delahanty, when told what the officers of the Puritan had said, made the statement that, notwithstanding their denials, his story was true. He said the officers represented a wealthy company, and he was a poor man, and it was hardly worth while for him to deny their statements. He said he never offered to sell Ball's ticket to any one.

Samuel B. Ryles, the man who was clever enough not to escape from Detective Delahanty, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Tighe yesterday.

In the courtroom was Dr. George Drury, who was assaulted and robbed July 27. Ryles was arrested as one of the parties who had taken part in the robbery. There were also present Mrs. Ball, who claims to be Edward W. Ball's first wife; Detective Delahanty, and Major Bradshaw, a friend of Ryles's.

Dr. Drury declared Ryles was not one of the men who had robbed him, and Ryles was discharged.

Ryles walked over to Dr. Drury and shook hands with him, and then had a talk with Mrs. Ball. Subsequently he called at Police Headquarters and obtained his valise, and left, it is said, for Boston.

POLITICIANS' DAY A FAILURE

New-Jersey Farmers Have Little Use for the Professionals.

SWINEFIELD BRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 16.—Politicians' day at the grangers' picnic here did not come up to expectation. There was a big crowd present, but the only men mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor were Augustus Cutler of Morristown and Elias Ward of Newark. John Kean was to have been present, but he had to attend a funeral. Mr. Cutler is the man being urged for the Democratic nomination by the reform element in the party. Mr. Ward is the leading Essex candidate for the nomination. Mr. Ward and Mr. Cutler spoke, and each was warmly received. They appeared to be applauded impartially, and the farmers seemed to regard one as favorably as the other.

The swarm of minor politicians present was large, but the absence of the big fellows caused a lack of interest. The little fellows pulled the farmers about and exploited on the good points of their favorites. The sentiment among the farmers, who are Republicans seemed to be for the nomination of an Essex County man. Failing in that, John Kean seemed to be their first choice. With the Democrats Mr. Cutler had the call. He is a home man, and is personally known to every farmer in the three counties which unite in the picnic here. They have known him all their lives, and for fifteen years he has been a member of the Grange.

Improvement in the Wool Market.

Some improvement over other Summer weeks appeared in the wool market this week, as reported by The Textile Manufacturers' Journal. Sales in the markets of Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia aggregated 8,471,900 pounds domestic and 2,803,800 pounds foreign, a total of 6,275,700 pounds, as compared with 2,864,000 pounds domestic and 2,882,600 pounds foreign, a total of 5,746,600 pounds for the previous week.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New-York—Fred Glazier, Burr's Mills; O. S. Hawyer, Chenango; O. Shaffer, Clove Valley; G. H. English, East Windsor; F. L. Hall, Elmwood Park; A. J. McArthur, Euclid; F. Fox, Freysbush; O. W. Babcock, Tallette, and Devolson Smith, West Kortright.

First Bale of Georgia's New Cotton.

The first bale of new crop Georgia cotton was received yesterday by Hopkins, Dwight & Co., and sold at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange. It was classed as good middling, and was bought by G. Schroeder & Co. at 11 cents a pound. It was shipped here by W. W. Gordon & Co. of Savannah.

DROWNING OF GUSTAV G. KRATZ

Believed He Fell and Became Unconscious While Preparing to Go in Bathing—A Man of Wealth.

The body found in the Hudson River at the foot of West One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street early Thursday morning was identified yesterday as that of Gustav G. Kratz, a wealthy retired business man. The identification was made by William A. Smith of 59 Convent Avenue, with whom Mr. Kratz had lived for a number of years.

Mr. Kratz was last seen alive at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. He was an expert swimmer, and when he did not return to supper Mr. Smith supposed that he had gone to one of the bathing houses on the river shore, as was his custom.

Mr. Kratz was seen walking along the Hudson River Railroad tracks at One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, with his coat and hat off. A pile of clothes was found lying on the rocks on the river bank at One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street Thursday morning. They proved to be a coat and vest, a pair of shoes, and a straw hat, in which lay a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. A few moments later was found Mr. Kratz's body lying in the water a few yards below where the clothes were.

When it was taken from the water a large contusion was discovered on the forehead. The police failed to find anything on the body to lead to an identification, and, after being placed in a rough pine coffin, it was taken to the Harlem morgue.

Later the name was discovered on the inside of the coat. There were no signs of violence about the body except the bruise, and it is believed Mr. Kratz fell while undressing to take a bath, and being rendered unconscious by striking his head on the stones, drowned without a struggle.

Mr. Kratz was forty-nine years old. He was a bachelor, and as far as can be learned has no relatives in this city.

PRAISES THE CLEAN STREETS

MAYOR SWIFT OF CHICAGO COMMENDS NEW-YORK'S SYSTEM.

What He Says in Comparing the Two Big Cities—The Reaction Against Tall Buildings.

Mayor George B. Swift of Chicago, who has been enjoying the sights of the metropolis for the past few days, said farewell last evening to his friends at the Holland House, where he had been staying, and started for Newport. His Honor received much attention during his brief stay in the city and expressed himself as being loath to leave.

Like Mayor Strong, Mr. Swift is not much of a talker. He is perfectly willing to concede to New-York certain advantages which it indisputably has over Chicago.

"I must say," he remarked yesterday, "that you are ahead of Chicago in the cleanliness of your streets. There is no denying the fact that your thoroughfares present an exceedingly neat appearance. It is the first thing that one notices on entering the metropolis, and I rather think they are superior to any city I have yet seen on this side. New-York may be proud of her clean streets. And yet it spends enough money to have them clean. The matter of street cleaning is not a difficult one, when you have the money.

"Now, that is the difficulty in our city. We have 1,400 miles of streets and an appropriation of only $250,000, while in New-York you set aside $2,000,000 for cleaning the streets. There is one thing, however—the citizens here help the Street Cleaning Department by throwing refuse in the metal cans on the sidewalk. In Chicago everything is swept out on the sidewalk. This is a great help to the street cleaners."

"What do you think of the uniforms of the street cleaners?"

"Capital idea. It gives some sort of uniformity to the department and enables a superintendent to keep track of the men at a glance."

Speaking of the reaction against high buildings in some cities, Mr. Swift thought that New-York would likely pass a law fixing a limit to the "skyscrapers."

"It came in Chicago," he said, "and it will likely come here. Our new building ordinance went into effect last May. It limits the height of buildings to 130 feet and to not higher than the time in the least dimension. We found there that so many high buildings were going up and in such close proximity that they darkened the streets and prevented free circulation of air. The law was passed after being advocated by a committee of architects, physicians, and underwriters. The reasons were principally on the ground of hygiene and general safety. Though Chicago has the reputation of having high buildings, I believe that New-York outpoints her in this particular. As it appears to me, she now has more high buildings than Chicago, and is erecting more and more. The reaction has come, and I think property owners will find that they can rent offices in the lower buildings at the best rates."

The Mayor said that in a general way New-York discounted Chicago, because she had more money. Chicago took in a new city of 60,000 population last year, he said, and keeps on pushing out in the suburbs, increasing the expenses of the municipality and at the same time not increasing the revenue. The yearly revenue from taxes, licenses, etc., amounts to about $9,000,000, and this is by far too little to keep the city in good condition.

MONTEREY'S BOILER'S IN GOOD CONDITION

The Monitor Made a Better Run Home than on the Trip Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—An unofficial statement has been received at the Navy Department denying the report telegraphed from San Diego to the effect that the Ward boilers of the monitor Monterey had "played out" on her trip home, and that the vessel had been reduced to the use of the Scotch boilers.

The statement asserts that the Ward boilers have been a success. At no time during the trip was the Monterey reduced to the extremity of using the Scotch boilers only. The trip home was made in shorter time than the outward trip, which shows that the boilers and machinery were in good condition. The machinery is in excellent condition, and the engines run without a jar or sound of any kind. The repairs required are very few and of minor importance.

At the request of citizens of the place, Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day ordered the Monterey to proceed to Port Angeles, to remain there over Sunday.

Pain's Novelties for To-night.

If an estimate may be formed from the promises given for to-night's pyrotechnic programme in Pain's open-air theatre, at Manhattan Beach, this, the third of the Saturday "populars," bids fair to excel all previous Saturday night efforts. The war spectacle will, as usual, open the fireworks ceremonies, and then will follow a mixed and varied programme of pyrotechnics in set p

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Midsummer Dullness, with Some Speculation in Specialties.

PROFESSIONAL TRADERS IN CONTROL

Light Shipments of Gold—Troubles of the American Tobacco Company—Grangers and Other Railways Firm.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market remains in the hands of the professional traders, who are satisfied with fractional profits either way. The volume of trading was smaller than on any other day in six weeks, the transactions footing up less than 123,000 shares.

Early in the week the bears predicted shipments of several millions of gold on Saturday. The actual outgo will be $400,000, and of that amount only $300,000 will be withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury. Several lots of securities have been placed abroad during the week, among them the entire issue of $4,000,000 Mobile and Montgomery bonds, the subscription for which closed last Wednesday. More than a million security bills were disposed of in this market yesterday and to-day, and it is understood that round lots will be for sale next week. The appearance of these bills had much to do with the small amount of gold to be shipped to-morrow, and it is confidently believed that the outgo of gold in large amounts is not likely to continue. The evident desire of the railway managers of the country to reach agreement on all questions of tariff, as shown by the forming of the Southern States Traffic Association, and by the agreement of the Trunk Line and Central Traffic Association, was one of the most satisfactory features of the day's news.

Speculative interest to-day centred in the industrials, and more particularly in American Tobacco, which lost 1⅝ points, to 107¼, having at one time sold at 106½. The selling early in the week was supposed to be simply a bear raid, but facts which are coming to light indicate that a prominent bear broker was selected to do the selling of stock, which until now has been held for investment. The company manufactures cigarettes, but has recently extended its operations into the plug tobacco trade, and has thus incurred the displeasure of independent and powerful manufacturers of that article. The outcome is that a meeting of some of the wealthiest plug tobacco men is to be held in St. Louis next Wednesday, with the avowed purpose of combining for the manufacture of cigarettes, thus fighting the trust with its own weapons. In the meantime the trust has aroused the ire of wholesale grocers associations throughout the country, and is in danger of losing an important part of its business through boycotts. Furthermore, the Attorney General of Illinois has revived his suit to prevent the concern doing business in that State. Altogether, therefore, the concern seems to have plenty of trouble ahead, and insiders who have had early information of these facts have been liquidating. Distillers was sold by people disgruntled because the stock has not advanced on all the recent favorable news. It should be remembered, however, that the new managers of the property are not stock market speculators, but are satisfied to devote their attention to the development of the business they have in hand. If they do this successfully, the stock will look after itself and to the satisfaction of its holders. Other industrials were traded in only to a limited extent.

The railway list was extremely quiet, but was firm. The leading Grangers were strong in the morning, but lost fractionally later on, although at the close they were higher than yesterday. Lake Erie and Western issues were heavy. The continued liquidation by holders dissatisfied with the recent course of the managers. Manhattan was exceptionally weak, its net loss being 2⅝ points, to 114½. The recent quarterly statement reflects broads on its business by surface railway competition. Among the low-priced specialties, Kansas and Texas preferred, Missouri Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie scored fractional advances on a relatively good volume of business.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, but the supply was equal to all requirements. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate volume. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $88,146,119, and the balances were 5,955,430. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $651,807.

Money in London, ½@¾ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 7-16d. per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$38,911,134
Imports for the same period	21,683,166
Net exports	$17,224,968
Net exports to date, 1894	71,728,453
Net exports to date, 1893	43,617,774
Net exports to date, 1892	45,421,263

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet with an easier tendency. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.80¼@$4.80½ for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.96¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50@75 discount. Boston—1/20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and firm. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chicago & Erie 1st	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	½
Ulster & Delaware 1st	1½

DECLINED.

Ohio Southern 1st	1½

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, coupon, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1801	96½	
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112¾
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	121½	122
5s, r., 1904	115¼	115½
5s, c., 1904	115½	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 91¾, and $3,000 North Carolina consolidated 4s at 105.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York this week were valued at $3,079,793, against $3,078,992 last week, and $2,034,901 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,976,246, against $3,003,187 last week and $1,606,190 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	147	150	200
American Cotton Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	25¾	26	10
*American Sugar Refining	114⅜	114¾	113¾	114	114	114¾	5,114
*American Sugar Refining pf.	103½	103¾	103½	103½	103	104	100
American Tobacco	108¾	108¾	106½	107⅛	107	107¼	33,481
American Tobacco pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	110	112½	150
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	1,620
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1¼	1½	1¼	1⅝	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	63¾	64¼	100
Balt. & Ohio S. W. pf.	8	8	8	8	8	10	19
Canada Southern	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	400
Chicago Gas	61⅜	61⅜	60⅜	61	61	61⅜	8,249
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	102½	103	102½	103	103	104	200
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅜	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	101¾	101⅝	700
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90½	90⅞	90¼	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	6,300
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	49	48½	48¾	48¾	49	420
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70¾	71¼	70¾	71⅛	71⅛	71¼	5,634
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79¼	79⅝	79	79¼	79⅛	79¼	5,220
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	4½	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	24⅝	25	24⅝	25	24⅞	25⅜	300
Consolidated Gas Company	141	141	141	141	141	141½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	48¼	48¾	48¼	48¼	47½	48	5
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20⅝	11,695
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	56¾	57¼	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	41	41	41	41	..	41¾	200
General Electric	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	36½	36⅝	355
Homestake	25	25	25	25	24	..	50
Laclede Gas	26	26	25	25	25	26	425
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	25¾	24¼	24⅝	24⅜	25	3,105
Lake Erie & Western pf.	80	80	79	79	79	80	1,408
Lake Shore	150½	150½	150	150	150	151¾	75
Long Island	85⅜	85¾	85⅛	85⅛	85¼	87½	210
Louisville & Nashville	61	61	61	61	61¼	61⅝	559
Manhattan Consolidated	116½	116¾	114½	114½	114½	115½	4,340
Mexican National certs.	2	2	2	2	1¾	2½	100
Michigan Central	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½	101	20
Minn. & St. Louis	22⅜	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	1,314
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84¼	84¼	84½	455
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	50½	52	50½	52	51¾	52¼	1,780
Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	64	65	140
Missouri Pacific	37⅝	38¼	37¾	38	37⅝	38	3,700
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	36⅜	37⅝	36⅜	37	37	37½	1,365
*National Lead Company	35⅝	35½	35¼	35¼	35½	35⅝	900
National Lead Company pf.	94¾	94¾	93½	93½	94	94¾	135
National Linseed Oil	30	30	30	30	29½	30	700
New-Jersey Central	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	104½	105	402
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	62¾	62¾	62¼	62½	62	64	105
New-York & New-Haven	199½	199½	190¼	190¼	190	200	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	84½	84½	88	88	88	84½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	30⅜	30¾	200
Norfolk & Western pf.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	13⅞	14½	900
North American	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	100
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	10
Northern Pacific pf.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	350
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¾	396
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9⅝	150
Pacific Mail	28¾	29	28¾	29	28	29	300
Peoria & Eastern	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7	9	900
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6½	100
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18½	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	4,100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172	172	172	172	172	174	170
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	1
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	41½	41½	41½	41¼	41⅝	20
Southern Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	25½	26	200
Southern Railway	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	13½	13¾	300
Southern Railway pf.	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41½	1,390
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34½	35⅛	34½	35	35	35⅜	940
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12½	1,880
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2	2	2	2	1⅝	2	100
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	7	7	7	7	6½	..	100
Union Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	300
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5½	6¼	900
United States Cordage	1½	1½	1½	1½	1⅜	2	50
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	2¾	3	2¾	3	..	..	75
United States Cordage pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2½	3½	39
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	..	..	37
*U. S. Cordage pf., 1st in. pd.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞	..	..	200
United States Rubber	40⅝	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	..	..	10
United States Rubber pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	93¾	94¼	63
*United States Leather	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾	105
*United States Leather pf.	84¼	85	84¼	84½	84½	85	300
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	1,465
Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21⅝	300
Western Union Telegraph	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93¾	93⅝	93¾	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	16¾	508
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	52½	53	52½	53	52¾	53	3,250
Total sales							200

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Standard	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	30

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	3,000	42½	Col & Ninth Av 1st	10,000	112½
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs	16,000	80⅜	Del, So S & At 5s	20,000	99½
	4,000	80⅜	Del & Hud 1st	11,000	100
	11,000	80	Del & Iron R 1st	17,000	99½
	10,000	80⅛		10,000	100¼
	10,000	80¼		5,000	100¾
	12,000	80¼		10,000	100¾
	5,000	80⅝		10,000	100¾
	20,000	80¼	East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s	30,000	93½
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s			East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s	11,000	110
When Issued	1,700	54½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s	1,000	103¼
	5,000	54⅜	Ft W & D C 1st	25,000	71
	5,000	54⅞	Gal. Har & San An Mex & P Div 5s	5,000	93⅜
	4,000	54½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	10,000	90
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued	12,000	82⅛	Illinois Central Middle Div Reg 5s	3,000	116½
	5,000	82¼	West Line 1st 4s	11,000	102¼
	5,000	82		5,000	103
Atlantic & Pacific Inc	2,000	4¾	Kanawha & Mich 4s	5,000	81
	8,000	4¾	Louisville & Nash S & N Ala Gtd 5s	50,000	93
Austin & N W 1st	7,000	93¼	Louisville & Nash Gen Mtge 6s	10,000	120
	5,000	93½	Mil & N 1st, 1913 Consolidated	1,000	118¼
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	106¾	Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & P W 5s	15,000	115½
Col Trust 5s	3,000	98¼	Minn & St L 1st 7s	3,000	125
Cent of N J Gen 5s	6,000	117⅞	Minn St Ry 1st 5s	50,000	142
Ches & Ohio Con 6s	20,000	111⅞	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	1,000	88⅝
Chi, B & Q Con 7s	1,000	120¼		2,000	89
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s	15,000	102½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	88½
	1,000	102¼		5,000	88¾
	5,000	102½	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	7,000	64
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000	98		13,000	64⅜
	10,000	98			
Chi & Northwestern 20 Year Deb 5s	2,000	112			
C, St L & N O 5s	1,000	119			
Cin, Ham & D 4½s	1,000	105			
Clev., C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	5,000	95⅞			
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	3,000	94¼			
Consumers' Gas Co of Chi 1st 5s	1,000	82½			
Total sales					

M, K & T of Tex 5s	10,000	88	St L & Iron Mt 5s	1,000	84½
Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	84		10,000	84⅝
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	23,000	68		1,000	84
	5,000	68½	St Paul, M & M 1st Mont Cent 6s	2,000	119½
	13,000	68¼	St Paul, M & M 1st Consolidated 6s	16,000	106¾
	2,000	68¼	Red to 4½s	500	68½
	19,000	68⅛	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	5,000	68⅜
Nash, C & St L Con	4,000	104	Southern Ry 1st 5s	61,000	96
N Y, N H & H Con Deb Certfs	5,000	144		5,000	96½
North Pac 1st Coup	2,000	117½		1,000	96⅝
North Pac 2d Coup	13,000	102¾	So Yuba Wat Co 6s	9,000	98
North Pac 3d Coup	4,000	72	Tex & N O Con 5s	5,000	101
North Pac Con 5s	4,000	40½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	11,000	95
Ohio Southern 1st	7,000	87½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	93
Oregon R & Nav Co Col Trust 5s Trust Co Certfs	23,000	69½	Tol, Peo & W 4s	1,000	80½
	2,000	69½		4,000	81
Ore Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs	15,000	102¼	Ulster & Del 1st 5s	2,000	104
Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	5,000	54¾	Un Pac Col Tr 4½s Trust Co Certfs	10,000	43½
	2,000	54⅞	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	1,000	99⅜
	57,000	55	U P, Den & Gulf 1st	5,000	39¾
	5,000	54¾		8,000	39
	15,000	54½		5,000	39¼
	5,000	54	U S Cord Co 1st	2,000	41¾
	5,000	54½	Small Bonds	900	40½
Phila & Reading 1st Pf Inc	25,000	33½	U S Cordage 1st Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd	10,000	41
	10,000	33¾	Virginia Mid G M	1,000	101
2d Pf Inc	15,000	20	Wabash 1st	6,000	108
	5,000	20¼		10,000	107¾
3d Pf Inc	10,000	15	Wabash 2d	2,000	107⅜
	15,000	15¼		3,000	77½
	2,000	15		5,000	77¼
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	45,000	73		12,000	77½
	5,000	73¼		4,000	77⅝
	5,000	73		2,000	77¾
Pitts & West 1st	5,000	85		4,000	78
San Fran & Ar Pass 4s	10,000	65	Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	10,000	107¼
Savanna & W 1st Trust Receipts	12,000	62¼	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	57¼

Total sales $1,291,400

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus	170	..	L., N. A. & C. pf	25	26
Alton & Terre Haute	62	65	L., St. L. & C.	⅛	4
American Coal	95	..	Mahoning Coal R	106	..
American Cotton Oil pf	74	75¼	Manhattan Beach	5	8
American District Telegraph	39	40	Maryland Coal pf	50	70
American Express	113	115	Mexican Central	5	6
American T. & C.	95½	..	Mobile & O.	11½	13
*A., T. & S. Fé pf, when iss.	31½	33	N., C. & St. L.	24½	25½
*Bay State Gas	19½	21	National Starch	70	90
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	National Starch 1st pf	x 6	8
Boston A. L. pf	104½	..	National Starch 2d pf	48	..
Brunswick Co	2	3	New Cent. C.	26	34
Buff., R. & P.	..	22	New-York Central	101½	102
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60	N. Y., O. & St. L.	16	17
Bur., C. R. & N.	50	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	70	73
Canadian Pacific	52	53½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	30	34
Cedar F. & M.	10	34	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20¾	22
Central Pacific	18	18⅞	N. Y., S. & W.	11⅞	12½
Chicago & Alton	160	..	Norfolk So.	65	..
Chicago & Alton pf	172½	..	Nor. & W. pf	7½	7⅞
Chicago & E. Ill.	52	54	Northwestern Tel	106	..
C. & N. W. pf	145	147	Ontario Mining	8½	10
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	94	95	Oregon Improvement	10	13
C., M. & St. P. pf	128	129	Oregon R. & N.	24	30
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162	..	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	7	8	Pittsburg, Cleve. & Ash	47¾	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36½	37	Pitts. & W. pf	31	32
C. H. V. & T. pf	62	66	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54½	56
Commercial Cable	150	..	P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Delaware & Hudson	130¾	131	Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Del., L. & W.	161½	163	Quicksilver pf	..	19
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	15	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	90
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	10¾	Rio Grande W.	17½	18½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	50	60	Rio Grande W. pf	40	43
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7	Rome, W. & O.	115	116¼
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	..	St. L. S. W.	7½	8
Ed. El. Ill. of New-York	97½	100	St. L. & S. F.	1	3
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	55	..	St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
Flint & P. M.	14½	15¼	St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	90
Flint & P. M. pf	39	46	St. Paul & O. pf	118	120
Great Northern pf	126	130	St. Paul, M. & M.	116	117½
G. B. & W., t. r.	½	1½	Silver bullion certificates	66¾	67¼
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
H. B. Claflin	104	..	Twin City R. T.	29	31
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	97½	..	Twin City R. T. pf	99	101
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	97½	..	T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Illinois Central	99	100	Toledo & O. C.	..	48
Illinois Steel Co	73½	74½	Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15½	18	U. S. Express	42	44
Iowa Central	10½	11	*U. S. Cordage, 2d in pd	4⅛	4¼
Iowa Central pf	36	38	*U. S. Cordage pf, 2d in pd	8	8½
Kansas & Michigan	8	9	*U. S. Cordage, gtd, 2d in pd	16¼	17
Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	Utica & B. River	150	..
Keokuk & D. M. pf	16½	..	Wells-Fargo Express	108	113
Laclede Gas pf	83	86	*Western Union Beef	9¾	10½
*L. I. Traction, 1st in pd	15½	16	Wisconsin Central	5½	6
L., N. A. & C.	8⅞	9	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	114⅞	114⅞	113⅞	114¼	3,960
Am. Tobacco	108¼	108⅝	106⅜	106⅝	990
At., T. & S.F.	15⅝	15½	15⅜	15⅜	460
C., C. & St. L.	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜	48⅜	10
Chicago Gas	60½	61⅜	60½	61	3,740
C., R. I. & P.	79⅞	79⅞	79¼	79⅜	1,490
C., B. & Q.	90⅝	91	90⅜	90¼	3,020
C., M. & St. P.	70⅞	71¼	70⅜	71⅛	4,180
Cent. of N. J.	105	106	104¼	104¼	30
Dist. & C. F.	21¼	21¼	20¼	20½	2,170
Gen. Elec.	36⅜	36½	36⅜	36½	30
Total sales					23,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S.F. 4s	82	82	82	82	$15,000
N. Pac. 1st	117½	117½	117¼	117½	2,000
L. & Nash	60⅞	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞	590
Manhattan	116	116	114⅝	114⅝	80
M., K. & T. pf.	37¼	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	10
Mo. Pacific	38	38⅜	37⅞	38	1,500
Nat. Lead	35½	35½	35½	35½	60
New-Eng.	65½	65½	64	64	40
Phil. & Read.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	920
Tenn. C. & I.	34⅝	35¼	35½	35½	310
Union Pac.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	210
Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	40
W. Union Tel.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	90
Total sales					23,880

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Phil. & Read 2d pf. in	20	20	20	20	10,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	43½	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159	162
American Grocery 1st pf	44	..
American Typefounders'	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf	20	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	208	..
Barney & Smith Car	24½	27
Barney & Smith pf. stock	80	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckton Construction pf	69	..
Bl'ker St & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	20½	23
Brooklyn City Railroad	178½	180
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	89	90
Cellulole Company stock	66½	71
†Central & South American Tel	121	123½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	118	122
Cent. Park, North & East River	164	167
Central Railroad of Ga. deb	22½	25½
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	125	..
Central Trust Company	1028	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49	52
Chi. & Nor Pac. R. R. stock	1½	2½
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	16	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90¾	92¾
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	91	94
Continental Trust	165	170
Cramp Shipyard stock	81½	86½
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	90¾	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	169	172
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	105½	106½
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	194½	196
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Ba
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
49 and 49 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;

R. C. MARTIN,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH,	F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,	EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,	

Committee.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878	$94.27
W. L. Robert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888	67.99
Hermann Patent Register Co., 605 Grand St., October, 1880	388.86
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855	58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1888	74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City	109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890	410.76
G. W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886	107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1885	50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872	63.08
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886	53.93

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Loan of $50,000; collateral No. 1; first mortgage improved real estate; city of 50,000. Address M., Box 168 Times.

Meetings and Elections.

MALONE & ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition and agreement for the consolidation of said company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, Aug. 7, 1895.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next. JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order, made in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of its Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncanceled coupons, said coupons being for the periods and belonging to the bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $150,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First Mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $26,000 Milton & Sutherlin R. R. Co. First Mortgage 8 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $200,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $195,000 Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1890, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $103,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $47,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the court; all charges to be adjusted on the day of sale.

The highest bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars, and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS,
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(For particulars of which it may concern.)
$15,000 South Carolina Ry. Purchase Money Income Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
50 shs. American Nat. Bank, Omaha, Neb.
6 shs. Consolidated Brake Shoe Co.
8 shs. Trow Dir. Print. & Bookbinding Co. pfd.
6 shs. Long Island Safe Dep. Co.

Dividends.

OFFICE HOMESTAKE MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, Aug. 16, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 205.

The regular monthly dividend, TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE, has been declared for July, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.
LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

ABLE TO WELD COPPER TO STEEL AND IRON

Claim Made by a Pittsburg Mechanic—Weld Said to be Perfect.

From The Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial Gazette, Aug. 12.

George Comley, of the South Side, claims to have made the remarkable discovery. He is a steel worker, and says he ran across the secret while experimenting some months ago. Con Shay, formerly a steel worker, now one of the city's "finest," and John Ryan of the Keystone Rolling Mill, are helping Comley out in his schemes.

Comley demonstrates his ability to weld iron and copper, and steel and copper, by offering pieces of iron and steel, with the rich-colored metal topping it off. The weld on the bar iron and on the steel is perfect, and only by the change in the color can it be told that two metals are to be found in the one piece.

The men who are pushing the discovery have a shed erected at Homestead, and will to-day demonstrate their ability to make the metals adhere. Of course, they will not tell how they accomplish this wonderful result, and to keep any one from seeing their plans, have this special shed erected near the furnaces in the mill yard. After the ingot of steel has been "doctored" with copper, the "steel-copper" ingot will be incased in a sealed tin plate shell, and placed in the furnace to reach the welding point. This precaution is to be taken to prevent any one from seeing the manner in which the weld has been made, as evidences of it have all gone when the metal comes out of the furnace again.

Manager John O. Edwards of the Keystone Rolling Mill Company has taken a lively interest in the supposed discovery of Comley, and has used his best efforts to learn the secret. He has been unable to solve the mystery after many times handling the welded pieces now in Comley's possession. In speaking of Comley's work last night, he said:

"The work submitted by Comley speaks well of his scheme. The weld is in every detail perfect, which makes the thing more mysterious than ever. There is not a rough edge nor a blur to either the iron or steel to which he has succeeded in making the copper adhere. If they can make the welds as durable to become of a commercial value, the discovery is certainly a great one. I mean by that, if it can be made rapidly, and not at too great a cost. If it can be made moderately cheap and quickly, I have no doubt the Carnegie Steel Company will pay a large price for the exclusive right to manufacture the 'two-faced' metal at its Homestead works.

"To me there is this difficulty: I am afraid if they rely entirely on making the weld by heating the metals, the copper will run before the iron or steel reaches the welding heat. You see, bar iron welds at 2,420° Fahrenheit, while copper melts at 2,000°. See, if those metals were placed one on top of another in a furnace, when the iron was hot enough to weld, the copper would be running all over the furnace. The men claim this is not the case. I hope it isn't.

"Now, it is possible, and very likely, Comley has some fluid or substance which he uses as 'flux' or solder, though the specimens of his work shown me give no evidence of this. He may have some liquid which he places on the copper before placing it on the other metal. This is merely a suggestion, which comes to one when it is remembered that in welding iron and steel a little borax is sprinkled over the surface of one of the metals; a blacksmith scatters a little sand on a horseshoe before welding the cork to it. Both the sand and the borax act as a flux, and it may be that Comley has some such method. He claims to be able to make his product out in large proportions speedily and at a small cost.

"Aside from the 'trick' of the thing, I understand the process in this manner: The metals are placed together in the furnace. After they have reached the welding point, they are drawn out and run through the rolls. The rolls reduce the ingot to the desired thickness. Sounds very easy, doesn't it? The specimens I have seen have a copper facing just a little thinner than the body.

"Should the discovery turn out all right, it will be quite a boom to the armor plate department of the Homestead works. Every one knows copper withstands salt water better than steel or any other metal. That has been the trouble with steel armor plates on vessels. The salt water corrodes the steel and reduces the thickness of the plates. With copper on the outside of the plates, they would last much longer. This, of course, would save considerable, and Uncle Sam would not kick on putting up a little higher price."

Welding of copper and steel has been unknown for hundreds of years, and is generally considered one of the "lost arts." There is no doubt that it was accomplished in the early ages. Among a large collection of copper utensils of remote antiquity now on exhibition at the Copenhagen Museum are swords, knives, daggers, chisels, and axes, which show that the art was practiced. Some of the daggers have golden blades, with cutting edges of iron. The axes, wedges, and chisels have blades of copper with iron cutting edges. This collection is very antique, and consists of Scandinavian oddities.

COL. WARING REMOVES MR. CORSA

The Latter Is a Veteran, and, It Is Claimed, Cannot Be Ousted Except on Charges and Sworn Testimony.

Commissioner Waring has removed H. C. Corsa, a District Superintendent in the Street Cleaning Department, and Mr. Corsa says his dismissal was something past understanding.

Corsa is a veteran, and was at one time a foreman in the department. He was promoted for bravery while at the head of a department detachment that was attacked by a mob while it was removing trucks from Thirteenth Street. He received the following letter Aug. 8:

Sir: This is a private letter, and no record will be made of it. I request your immediate resignation of your office of District Superintendent. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr.

Mr. Corsa did not resign. He met Col. Waring at the Century Club a few days after, and sought an explanation. The Colonel, he alleges, retorted: "There are no charges against you. It is just my way."

Corsa retained Alderman Olcott as counsel, and demanded a hearing. Alderman Olcott wrote to Col. Waring that the law provided that veterans can be removed only on charges, and that the charges must be proved by sworn testimony at a hearing. Col. Waring wrote to Corsa Aug. 14, citing him to answer charges at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. He appeared with his counsel, and Col. Waring charged that Corsa had his foremen meet him at the Thirty-eighth Street dump, instead of meeting them on their sections, and that this action was a violation of orders.

"Can you prove that?" Alderman Olcott asked.

"I'm not under examination," replied the Colonel.

Col. Waring finally called Superintendent Robbins as a witness, and Mr. Olcott asked that he be sworn. The Colonel refused to permit it, and Corsa and his counsel withdrew. The Alderman declared that he would not go on with a hearing that was not conducted according to law.

Corsa yesterday received a letter that the Colonel dictated immediately after the hearing. It stated that he is removed for disobedience of orders, and that the charge was proved to the satisfaction of Col. Waring. Mr. Olcott will at once appeal to the courts. He says that the prompt reinstatement of his client will follow.

EARLY DAYS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

The Time When Artists Paid Three Dollars a Week for Board.

From The Boston Herald.

The death of Mr. Samuel D. Thompson, which occurred at North Conway, N. H., on Wednesday, Aug. 7, brings up a flood of recollections of the early days of the White Mountain hotel business, with which he was long and intimately connected.

Mr. Thompson was born in North Conway in 1836, and at the age of sixteen he went to Boston, employment there having been secured for him through the Rev. Starr King, with whom he was a great favorite. During his life he had been connected with many large hotels, including the Continental of Philadelphia, the Pemberton of Boston, and the Kearsarge of North Conway.

Less than two weeks ago a Herald representative called upon Mr. Thompson at his home, the Elms, in North Conway, and had a very pleasant conversation with him upon his career and experiences.

Said he: "Times have changed up here since I was a boy. I used to pick berries where the village of North Conway now stands, and it may interest you to know that at one time our family owned all the land here from the river to the mountains, but it got split up, and passed into other hands, little by little.

"Speaking of the days of the old tavern where I was born, which, by the way, was years ago moved from its original site and now used as the Episcopal rectory, I well remember the time when I used to stand as a boy and watch the long string of red sleighs, each drawn by two fine horses, and loaded with dead hogs, which the hearty, red-cheeked Vermonters, dressed in homespun frocks, were carrying down to the Portland markets. I have counted anywhere from 50 to 100 passing through at a time. They were a jolly, hardy set of men, and many a time have I hung around listening to the yarns they would spin as they sat by the big fire which we always kept going on the long Winter nights. Somehow or other the cold didn't seem to bother us then as it does now. I guess the railroads and French cooks have made us soft.

"The building of the railroads, which gave easier access to the markets, changed all this, and left our tavern with scarcely any patronage whatever, and we had to fall back on the farm. No one ever dreamed in those days that the old mountain ranges by which we were surrounded might be a source of revenue to us, but so it proved.

"I recall our first Summer boarder very well. It was on a pleasant June evening along in the early fifties, I should think, that a gentleman rode up in front of the tavern on horseback and asked if he could have accommodations for the night for himself and horse. Of course, we were only too glad to comply with his request, and he seemed well pleased with his reception. By the time he was ready for it, mother had prepared a mess of brook trout for him, together with berries and cream, hot biscuit, and a nice cup of tea, all of which disappeared before the keen appetite of our new guest. That evening we had an unusually fine sunset, and our friend was delighted with it.

"The next morning he informed us that he was an artist, and that he was so much pleased with the scenery that he wished to stay longer, if we were willing. Of course we were, and so he staid with us until the Fall, painting constantly.

"This little incident revealed to father, in a measure, the possibilities of the place, and was in itself the beginning of our hotel business.

"A few years after this episode Benjamin Champney and Mr. Kensett found out our valley, and as father saw the value of such men to spread the beauties of the place about, he made a special rate to them, and at one time we had fifteen or more of the most prominent artists of the country with us. We used to convey them to different points for their work, and often carry them their dinners without extra charge. We only charged them $3 a week, any way, so you can see what a time of it they had. When we first began to get $1 per day, it looked like robbery."

In answer to a question as to other tavern keepers, Mr. Thompson said:

"No, father was not the pioneer hotel or tavern keeper in the mountains. There were many houses of entertainment along the route which had been running long before he went into the business, but he was the first to have Summer boarders in North Conway."

"I suppose you may have had some pleasant experiences with the prominent men who have frequented the mountains?"

"Yes, I have," said Mr. Thompson. "I recall one of my boyhood excursions. I was driving Starr King and one of his companions, a Rev. Mr. Leonard, if I remember rightly, up toward the Glen. When we arrived at the point where the Intervale House now stands, and the view burst upon us, the enthusiasm of Mr. King was unbounded. We stopped the horses and they gazed at the Presidential Range. They could find no words to express their delight. Mr. King always referred to this view, and I was proud to think that I was with him when he first saw it."

Speaking of Mount Kearsarge, Mr. Thompson said: "The first hotel up there was completed in the year 1849, the timber for the frame work being from the growth of spruce about a mile from the summit, on the east side. This was dragged up, a stick at a time, over the snow in the Winter time. It was quite a substantial house when completed, and was opened July 4. Quite a crowd was up to the opening. It was a bad investment, however, and the house was soon closed up. It was blown down in the Autumn of 1883, during the same terrific gale that damaged the Intervale House so severely."

"Yes," said Mr. Thompson, in answer to a question, "the warship Kearsarge was named from this mountain. I have seen a letter from Mrs. Fox, wife of the late Secretary of the Navy, stating that she named the vessel after the Mount Kearsarge at North Conway.

"In 1870," said Mr. Thompson, "our Summer's business had grown to such proportions that more room was absolutely necessary, and we decided to build the present Kearsarge House. It was a big undertaking, as I found out when I had to raise the money, but we succeeded, and the Kearsarge speedily sprang into favor."

Three Generations of Sheriffs.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

It wasn't the descent of the sins to the third generation that was noted at the Norton family reunion over in Waldo County last week. On the contrary, it was that the ability to make good Sheriffs has been handed down for three generations of this family, and when put to the test not found wanting, the present incumbent of the Waldo County Shrievalty being the third in the series.

WHISKY TRUST PROPERTY TRANSFERRED

Any Order of a Court to Prevent It Will Be Too Late.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Nothing now remains to make the sale of the Whiskey Trust property to the Reorganization Committee complete and binding but an order of the United States court. This will be procured as soon as a Judge can be found to pass on the application. As the United States court ordered the property to be sold to the Reorganization Committee, the confirmation of its own order, which has been carried out to the letter, will be a mere formality. It was learned from an authentic source this morning that the property has already been transferred, and the receiver has signed the deed. Counsel for the Reorganization Committee refused to discuss this while not denying its truth.

"This is private business," said Levy Mayer, "in which the public is not concerned. We do not fear that the reorganization will be blocked after the courts have allowed it to advance thus far with their entire approval. If Judge O'Brien grants an injunction in New-York restraining us from transferring the property it will come too late. But we do not think he would grant such an injunction on an ex-parte statement."

The talk that Greenhut was trying to compromise with the company on the suits in which he is alleged to have bought bonds at half their value, acting as both buyer and seller, and is sued for the difference in value was revived this morning. It is exceedingly unlikely, in view of the numerous attacks made on the Reorganization Committee by the ex-President and his friends, that the company will consent to any compromise with him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Cuvier, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 9 AM for Brazil, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, via Limon, and for Greytown, per steamship Ailsa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *17 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. *19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except for West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AUGUST VACATIONS.

SPEND PART OF IT ON THE SEA.

Short, cool, and delightful sea trips in Magnificent Steamers of

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Stop at **Old Point Comfort** or **Virginia Beach,** on the sea, or go to Mountain Springs and resorts of the **Blue Ridge** and **Alleghany Mountains.** Inexpensive through tickets, including meals and stateroom accommodations, on steamers.

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ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM | Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM
Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM | Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM
Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.
S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.
Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $25 & $30. Steerage, $17.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Aug. 17.
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
SS Maasdam.....Saturday, Aug. 17
SS. Werkendam.....Tuesday, Aug. 20
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $30; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.
For freight and passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Tues., Aug. 20
YEMASSEE, Charleston only...Tuesday, Aug. 20
SEMINOLE, Charleston & Jacksonville, Fri., Aug. 23
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
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SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasnagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way. | Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. Walker, Agt. | L. Adams, G. E. A. O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. | A.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M | Seale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM | Aller, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.
KaiserW.II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Seale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F.B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F.B'marck, Sep. 19, 11AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Normania, Sept. 12, 11 AM | F.B'marck, Oct. 17, 11AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
Direct ROUTE TO Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16. | †Fulda.....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2 | *Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. | †Ems.....Nov. 30.
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agents., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
NEW-YORK....Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
WESTERNL'D.Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK..Sept. 18
NOORDLAND..Aug. 28 | WESTERNL'D.Sept. 25
KENSINGTON..Sept. 4 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
FRIESLAND...Sept. 11 | KENSINGTON...Oct. 9
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 10, 10 A. M.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 A M | Majestic, Sept. 18 4 PM
Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, Aug. 4, 4 M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 M
Britannic Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 A M
No

CROWDING THE CAPITOL

Too Many Departments in the State's New Building.

NOT SPACE THERE FOR THEM ALL

Too Much Room Given to Certain Officials While Some Others Are Unable to Get What Room They Need.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—Three of the public buildings in Albany owned and maintained by the State of New-York are used for public offices. These are the old State Hall, known in late years as Geological and Agricultural Hall, built in 1798-9; the new State Hall, erected in 1840-42, and the new Capitol, begun July 7, 1869, and to-day within $2,000,000 of completion.

The old State House contains the valuable specimens of the State Museum, (including the skeleton of the mastodon found at Cohoes,) valued at nearly $1,000,000; the Gould collection of 60,000 shells, showing 6,000 species, and a valuable lot of fossils. The offices of the State Agricultural Society and the hall wherein the society holds its annual elections are also contained in this edifice.

This building contained nearly all of the State Department offices from the time of its erection to 1840, when they were removed to the new State Hall, which had been constructed in a thoroughly fireproof manner at a cost of $350,000. The building is 138 feet by 38 feet, and has had its day, so far, at least, as the purposes for which it was erected are concerned. This structure is three stories in height, and previous to the time when the new Capitol began to be occupied, the basement even was utilized by State offices. The Insurance Department was never above ground until it was moved to the new Capitol.

In this building to-day are the offices of the Controller, State Engineer and Surveyor, Historian, the Bank Department, part of the State Treasurer's Department, the State Botanist, and the State Geologist and Paleontologist. There are a number of rooms filled with geological specimens and articles belonging to the State Museum.

Rooms have been partially fitted in the Capitol for the occupancy of the Controller.

During its last years the old Capitol contained rooms for the Senate and Assembly, the Governor, the Adjutant General, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Court of Appeals, and its clerks.

When the new Capitol was planned, there were but few public departments compared with the number that now exists, and it was considered that a building which covered close to four acres would contain ample accommodations on four floors for the departments of the State that have to transact their business at Albany.

When the new Prison Commission, of which Lispenard Stewart is Chairman, was organized recently, application was made for rooms. Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton made a tour of the big building with Mr. Stewart, and all he had to offer him were two small, dark rooms on the top floor. These did not suit Mr. Stewart. As the warden of his commission just as good accommodations as the other commission has. He looked over the luxurious apartments of the Lunacy Commission, the Board of Claims, and Charities Commission with longing eyes, and suggested that such apartments would suit him. But such rooms were not obtainable.

The question then arose, as it has frequently of late years, What makes this cramped condition of affairs? There were two reasons given. One was that a number of departments occupy more space than is actually necessary, and the other that several departments which are not virtually State departments in the strict sense of the term are in possession of apartments in the building.

One of these is the headquarters of the Third Brigade of the National Guard, whose room is on the first floor, between those of the State Bar Association and the Grand Army of the Republic Headquarters. Permission to the Brigadier General to use a room in the Capitol was granted by Gov. Hill in 1889, and has been continued ever since. Any act to dispossess is vigorously opposed.

The office is but seldom open. It is one of the largest of the interior rooms on the main floor. The State Armory, which has cost the State about $200,000, is within three blocks of the Capitol, and many think the Brigadier General should have his office in that building.

There is more reason for the occupancy of the large and airy room adjoining the Third Brigade room by the Secretary of the State Bar Association. Permission was given by the Capitol Commissioners a long time ago, and Secretary Proctor of the Bar Association considers that it is a lease which the State executed. It is in these words:

> At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the New Capitol, held at the office of the Auditor, on the 19th day of November, 1879:
>
> Present—Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, Auditor Schuyler, Attorney General Schoonmaker. The Attorney General offered the following preamble and resolution:
>
> Whereas, The New-York State Bar Association is required, by its charter to furnish copies of its annual reports to the libraries provided in the various counties of the State for the use of the Justices of the Supreme Court; and,
>
> Whereas, It is a voluntary and public association for the benefit of the people of this State, and of the bench and bar of the State; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the architects of the new Capitol be and hereby are directed to designate and prepare for the use of the State Bar Association, a convenient room in connection with those for the accommodation of the State Library, and conveniently of access to the apartment thereof; and that such room be and is hereby set apart for such use.
>
> Adopted.

Secretary Proctor says that so long as the State prints the proceedings of the Bar Association the association is considered in the light of a State department. A similar claim is made by the department of the Grand Army of the Republic officers.

There are two rooms on the fourth floor of the Capitol that were used by the Bureau of Military Statistics for the display of war relics in 1885. These continue to be used for that purpose. During the session of the Legislature that year Gen. N. M. Curtis secured the passage of Chapter 207, Laws of 1885, which authorized that:

> The Superintendent of Public Buildings shall set apart a suitable furnished room in the new Capitol, if one can be there had; if such cannot be furnished, he shall set apart such room in some other public building in Albany, which room shall be under the charge of the Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the Department of New-York, * * * and said room shall be used by such Commander for the purpose of storing all supplies and property, relics and mementoes of the war, arranging and preserving the history of individuals who served in the army, navy, or marine corps during the late war of the rebellion, who belonged to organizations of this State, * * * and such records shall be accessible at all times, under suitable rules and regulations, to members of the Grand Army of the Republic and others engaged in collecting historical information.

So far as the ordinary visitor can discern, this office is used entirely for clerical work for the Department of New-York, Grand Army of the Republic.

The Adjutant General has an extra force of clerks at work preparing a history of the regiments that took part in the late rebellion. This is being done with an appropriation of $10,000. It is expected that the work will extend through several years and cost about $50,000.

There is scarcely a department in the State wherein the work has not increased threefold within the past ten years. There are also to be considered the many new departments that have been created. The usefulness of some of these is questioned, but they all have nicely furnished quarters, no matter if the official heads do not appear in them except at long intervals.

While it is true that the work of the departments has increased greatly, it is not true that some of them need the room they insist upon keeping. In some departments the typewriter has a nicely carpeted, screened, and furnished apartment to feed by 20 feet all to herself. In others the typewriter has to sit in close quarters with the other clerks.

The State Board of Claims, whose sessions are irregular and wide apart, many being held at different places in the State, has a suite of rooms on the fourth floor, one of which is among the largest in the building.

The Court of Appeals and its clerks occupy ten rooms, including two of the pavilion or large rooms. The Regents' Department and State Library are credited with one-sixth of the office space in the Capitol. The State Treasurer has offices which have a floor space of 2,877 square feet, besides two large rooms in the "new State House." This seems to be one of the greatest wastes of space in the building, as the State Treasurer is simply the paymaster of the Controller.

The Treasurer has been notified that he must relinquish possession of the rooms in the State House next week, that the apartments may be fitted for the new State Prison Commission.

The Adjutant General has more space than he needs, it is thought, having five rooms besides that of the Inspector General.

The Governor and Statutory Revision Commission have eight adjoining rooms. The Secretary of State's department stretches through nine rooms, and the Agricultural Commission has two rooms. In strange contrast with the other departments, the Agricultural Commissioner has no carpet on his floor, and his furniture is of the second-hand type.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has kept spreading his department, until it now has possession of ten rooms. The Insurance Department has nine rooms. The Superintendent of Public Works took the lion's share of the rooms on the first floor in the northeastern section, crowding the Railroad Commissioners into two rooms.

In many instances corridors have been cut off where it was possible, by glass partitions, and the space utilized for offices. So general has this practice become that there are but two corridors that extend to the outer walls, as originally intended.

No attempt has been made to finish the fifth floor. There are a number of light places in this unfinished part which would make excellent offices. Director Dewey of the University of New-York has had his eye on this space for several years. He says there is ample room to accommodate the museum specimens in this attic, besides space for 3,000,000 volumes. He estimates the available floor space at two and three-quarter acres.

Across the front of the building is a space 20 feet by 30 feet, in part of which are stored the World's Fair exhibits, which are going to ruin because of lack of proper care.

The Trustees of the Capitol, Gov. Hill, Lieut. Gov. Jones, and Speaker Cole, in March, 1889, set apart this portion of the Capitol for the museum, feeling that the building now used as a museum was in danger of catching fire and ruining the many valuable specimens therein. In the attic was from three to four times as much space as there is in the present museum building.

The Legislature appreciated the liability of damage to the museum by fire, and by Chapter 355 of the laws of 1883, it enacted:

> For the purpose of providing sufficient and fireproof accommodations for the collections of natural history belonging to the State, the Regents of the University, as trustees of the State Museum of Natural History, are hereby directed in pursuance of the concurrent resolution of the Legislature, passed the 24th day of March, 1881, to occupy for the purpose of said museum the several rooms of the State Hall, as they may be vacated by their present occupants, and said Trustees are hereby directed to fit up and prepare the rooms in a suitable manner, and to remove thither and arrange in order for exhibition, as soon as may be, the collections of said museum.

The Trustees were also directed to remove to the State Hall all fossils, minerals and other property of the State then in charge of the State Geologist. For the purposes of removal and fitting up $20,000 was appropriated. It would seem that the Regents have about given up hope of ever getting into the State Hall, which has hitherto been designated the "new State House."

There has been considerable adverse criticism, especially among the politicians, over the occupancy by the Regents of so much of the Capitol. There are those who have questioned the authority of the Library to occupy a part of the Capitol. There has been ample legislation authorizing the occupancy of the building by the Regents and the Library.

The State Library was established by the Legislature in 1818, with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor and Chief Justice as Trustees. The Secretary of State, Attorney General and Controller were afterward added. The Regents of the University were made ex-officio sole Trustees in 1844. The library was kept in the old Capitol till 1854, when a new building was erected for it.

This building was removed in 1883 to make way for the eastern approaches of the new Capitol, and the Library was temporarily situated on its second floor under the Assembly Chamber. It was finally moved to its permanent home, the third, fourth and fifth floors of the western front, in 1889. The only public entrance is on the third floor. It leads into the central and largest of the eleven reading rooms, which extend from State Street to Washington Avenue.

The fourth and fifth floors are used for storage of books, for the duplicate department, for administrative purposes, and for special reading rooms, to which students making special investigations may obtain access. It is open daily, except Sundays, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M.

ALABAMA EXTENDING WELCOMING HANDS

The Strong Inducements It Offers to Strangers to Settle There.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Alabama is a wonderful State. In the entire sisterhood there is not another that has such a variety of resources, such a pleasant climate, and such opportunities for profitable investments. The manufacturer can find within her borders the primary elements of a great multitude of industrial enterprises, and the facilities for utilizing them are unequaled. A great abundance of cotton, an inexhaustible supply of coal and iron, and vast forests of the finest woods are some of the attractions that are offered to the manufacturer.

To the capitalists, in addition to the opportunities for profitable investment in manufacturing enterprises, there are splendid chances for engaging in railroad building, colonization projects, or the erection of commercial buildings and dwellings in our rapidly growing cities. The rapid growth of our Central and South American trade through our fine seaport at Mobile, will open avenues for the investment of capital that will be exceedingly remunerative.

Although our attractions to the manufacturer and the capitalist are very great, yet it is to the man of small means who wishes to acquire a pretty home in a genial climate that we have the most to offer. Land as good as, if not better than, any in more widely advertised localities, can be bought in Alabama at prices less than one-third asked for ordinary farming land in the droughty Western States, and can be worked practically all the year, and forty acres properly handled, is equal to the best 160-acre farm to be found west of the Mississippi River.

Our climate is exceedingly healthful, the death rate being very low, and the fatal diseases of more northern regions are either compartively unknown, or exist in a mild form only. Our Summers are long, but not unpleasant. The heat is never excessive and sunstrokes are very rare. There is not a day in the year that the farmer cannot work in the field without hardship from heat, and very few days when it is too cold to be out of doors without heavy wraps. The idea that Southern Summers are excessively hot and that exposure to the rays of the sun during the middle of the day is dangerous, is erroneous and without any foundation in fact.

Our delightful Winters are too well known to need amplification here, and the rest of the year is in keeping with them. In a word, our climate is gentle, very healthful, and conducive to longevity. Those who are inclined to worry and magnify their troubles will find that a residence here will reduce the tension on their nerves, and they will soon realize that life is worth living in Alabama, and that those troubles which seemed to be mountains high are nothing but little molehills.

Rubinstein Quinquennial Competition.

From The London Daily News.

Rubinstein by his will left a certain amount of money, the interest of which was to be accumulated for five years to form a prize for the best pianoforte concerto, which it was a condition of the bequest should be performed for the first time in public by the composer himself. The first of these quinquennial competitions will take place in Berlin on the 20th inst., and the directors of the various leading conservatories of the Continent have been requested to nominate the jury, M. Wilder will be the French delegate. The second contest, in 1900, will take place in Vienna, and that of 1905 in Paris. London seems to be left out of the reckoning, a fact which is not surprising, considering the opinion expressed by Rubinstein as recently as 1890 in his "Autobiography," that the English are "the least musical of people; not more than 2 per cent. can be found who have any knowledge of music. While I am deeply sensible of their kindness to me, I cannot refrain from saying that their ignorance of music is only exceeded by their lack of appreciation."

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Snow Melting Company of New-York City was incorporated to-day, to manufacture machines to melt snow, ice, &c.; capitalf $10,000, and Directors, William McM. Speer, Amasa J. Parker, Jr., and John J. Hughes of Albany, N. Y.

The Moose Pond Club was also incorporated to-day, to own land to be used as a pleasure park by the members, for lawful sporting purposes, and to establish a suitable clubhouse or houses. The capital is $10,000, and the business office will be in Warrensburg. The Directors are William H. Paxon of Chestertown, Albert H. Thomas, Louis W. Emerson, and Lewis Thompson of Warrenburg; George H. Finch and Patrick Moynehan of Glens Falls, and Amos C. Hall of Albany, N. Y.

The South Shore Country Club of Long Island, to promote and cultivate social intercourse and athletic games, exercise, and recreation among its members in Babylon. The managers are H. I. Nicholas, C. Frothingham, C. Dubois Wagstaff, R. G. Rolston, William L. Andrews, W. A. Overton, William McClure, Woodruff Sutton, Jr., Nelson G. Carman, S. H. De Forest, Malcolm W. Ford, and Phoenix Remsen.

WAITING FOR MRS. VAN COTT

SING SING CAMPERS EXPECT SUNDAY WILL BE A GREAT DAY.

An Average Attendance Yesterday—Old Folks Lingering—The Programme for To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 16.—This has been one of the average days in the Sing Sing Methodist Episcopal camp meeting, that is, the attendance has been about an average of the eight preceding days, which means that there were about 1,500 visitors coming and going during the day and evening. This will continue until the closing day, Sunday, when, if it does not rain, the old woods on the heights will have one of the biggest crowds ever seen there.

Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the well-known evangelist, is to preach at the "Circle" Sunday afternoon. She lives at Tarrytown, only six miles below here, and is consequently no stranger in this section. She speaks her mind freely and is a very persuasive talker. There are reports that several parties are to be made up in the back country villages to come into camp Sunday and spend the day.

There is a saying that "When one comes to Sing Sing it is never certain when he will get away." This applies to the camp meeting grounds as aptly as to the State's reservation beyond the southern boundaries of the village. The far-famed hospitality of the Methodists is in evidence in fervid form at the camp meeting. A visitor with the most shadowy claim to it may have the best the camp affords. The latch string hangs out from every cottage and the tent flaps are invitingly open, disclosing within sitting rooms with bright carpets, pretty hangings, and easy chairs. In the evening many colored lights enliven the general scenic effect.

It is in order here to start a prayer meeting at any time or place, and however impromptu it may be it is sure to develop into a well-attended and earnest affair. Momentum at a prayer meeting comes as naturally as breathing, or, if one prefers to be a passive rather than an active prayer-meeting participant, one may recline in a convenient hammock, and be lulled into a receptive mood by the rustling breeze and the song of birds in the trees.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Miller, the energetic conductor of the meeting this year, has been likened to a "young edition" of Chaplain McCabe. He can talk all the time, and keep everybody interested, and when he does not talk he sings. His singing is quite as irresistible as his speech. In some Methodist way he manages to keep his voice not only clear and strong and in tune, but he carries the hymn along with a swing that makes everybody join in, regardless of vocal training or condition.

A large number of the Swedes who have been worshipping here for a week started for their homes to-day. Most of them had to go back to their various vocations by early Monday morning. There are still a good many left. The Salvation Army is to be reinforced to-morrow, so that they will be in imposing array against the legions of Satan when they begin their day to make a valiant battle all day. They come from Peekskill, where they have a steady battle going on against evildoers.

The preaching this morning was by the Rev. E. B. Jones, in the afternoon by the Rev. E. V. King, and in the evening by the Rev. B. M. Adams. After the afternoon sermon the Rev. Dr. Jayne of Salt Lake City exhorted.

There is still a goodly number of the old folks on the grounds, and they intend to see the meeting come to a close Sunday night with the "March Around Jerusalem." They came here to the old folks' meeting yesterday, and liked it so well that they made up their minds to stay a while. The services to-morrow comprise a sermon in the morning by the Rev. R. S. Pardington; in the afternoon by the Rev. F. W. Lockwood of the Sing Sing Baptist Church, and in the evening by the Rev. J. N. Henry.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Western Passenger Agents.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—As seemed inevitable, the General Passenger Agents of Western and other lines who have so long been unsuccessfully trying to form an association for the preservation of rates have at length referred the whole matter to the executive officers of their roads. This action was taken after an all-day meeting today. The proposition of forming an association from the Eastern gateways to and including Colorado common points was first taken up.

All the lines present agreed to go into such an association, and so pledged themselves on a roll call with the exception of a number of lines which agreed to come in only on condition of other lines joining which were not represented at the meeting. These latter lines were the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis, and the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. The Union Pacific was unofficially represented, but agreed to come in on condition that the be be ratified by General Passenger Agent Nomax, which was not thought within the range of probabilities. The question was next raised as to Eastern territory, and it was apparent that it was not practicable to go ahead and form an agreement, in view of the objectors, however these might be, either in Eastern or transmissouri territory.

Boston and Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Boston and Maine Railroad's advance report of its operations for the June quarter and fiscal year ended with June shows that the gross earnings were larger by $321,209 for the quarter and $930,036 for the year than for the same quarter of 1894 and the year 1894. All of this increase for the three months and nearly all for twelve months was appropriated to operating, equipment, and betterments, and the year ended with the usual dividends paid, and a surplus of $72,283, against $19,478 the previous year. The permanent betterments amounted to $895,147, or 4¾ per cent. on the common stock.

A New Road Incorporated Under the Laws of This State.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Kings, Queens and Suffolk Railroad Company was incorporated to-day, to construct a narrow-gauge railroad about nine miles in length, with termini at the westerly line of the town of Jamaica, and in the village of Far Rockaway. The capital is $350,000, and the Directors are Carl Frederick Wilhelm Bodecker of New-York City, Frederick Fitter of Brooklyn, John N. Williamson of Ozone Park, George Pitkin Bergen of Freeport, and twenty-six others.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says there is a new element in the Great Northern-Northern Pacific fight. T. F. Oakes, the former President and present receiver of the Northern Pacific, is said to be engaged in the furtherance of a plan of reorganization which includes himself as President. That is said to be the reason why Brayton Ives has begun a fight in the courts against the receivers.

At the instance of the Attorney General the Dauphin County Court of Pennsylvania has issued writs of quo warranto against the Phoenix Railroad Company, the Kane & Field Railroad Company, the Wyoming Oil Company, the Wilcox and Rocky Run Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia Suburban Passenger Railway Company. These corporations have failed to fulfill charter obligations.

—President Skelton Williams has appointed Cecil Gabbett Vice President and General Manager of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad Company. This is the old Savannah, Americus, and Montgomery Railroad Company. Cecil Wilcox Brown of Baltimore is Treasurer, W. W. Mackall of Savannah, Secretary, and A. Pope, Americus, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

—Edward Johnson has brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad to recover $25,000 damages for injuries he received while working on the trains of the defendants in the yards at New-Haven.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for the second week of August were $528,341; for the corresponding period last year, $511,424; increase, $16,917.

—The Trunk Line Executive Committee met yesterday in connection with the agents of the steamship lines and considered the question of import rates.

Wit Against The London Truth.

From The London Saturday Review.

If it continues on this path, "Truth" will soon deserve its name and lose its reputation.

BAD STARTS AT AQUEDUCT

Jockeys Were to Blame in the First Race for a False Break Away.

CAPTAIN T. THE ONLY FAVORITE TO WIN

Sims Has His First Mount Since Returning from England and Wins with New or Never.

Though the races at Aqueduct yesterday failed to bring about any close or exciting finishes, there was abundance of excitement for the crowd. The first race was run off twice, the favorite for the fifth event was disqualified for fouling, and Captain T., notwithstanding he seems to never have a liking for short odds, was the only favorite to reward his backers.

Of the ten starters for the opening event, seven of them started off in one of the breakaways, and though neither of the flags was dropped, they continued on and raced the entire distance. Penn, Keefe, Garrigan, Wynn, Sheedy, O'Leary, and Miller, the jockeys who rode their mounts out, were fined $25 apiece by the stewards.

Starter Rowe was evidently much disturbed over the affair, for when he did send them off they were scattered all over the track. Millie L. and Larissa, two of the trio that did not take part in the false break, secured a big advantage, and from the fall of the flag the issue was between them. Millie L. when straightened out in the stretch, drew clear and won in a big gallop by two lengths. Imperial, the favorite, ran a capital race, considering that he had twice covered the distance, by securing third place. But for the unfortunate affair, he would have in all probability won a good bet for his young owner, "Charlie" Dwyer.

The disqualifying of Queen Bess in the fifth event was a just decision, as she fouled Marshall repeatedly in the run up the stretch and cost him the race. While Queen Bess and Marshall where bumping each other, Sir Dixon, Jr., who was a dozen lengths away, came up on the inside with a rush and won in a furious drive by a head. Queen Bess beat Marshall out a length, Overton being compelled to pull up at the end, or Queen Bess would have carried him over the fence. Curious, who finished fourth, was placed third.

Starter Rowe dropped his flag to another miserable start in the second event. Lancer, who was one of the many that received the worst of the send-off, succeeded in catching the leaders at the turn into the stretch, and then had matters his own way, drawing clear from his field at every stride, and winning, pulled up, by three lengths. Humming Bird, who was always prominent, was second, a length in front of Reefer.

Though Captain T. and Little Tom promised to furnish a good race in the third event, the result was a hollow victory for the Captain, he making all the running and winning easily by a length. McCafferty pulled off a good thing in Sun Up in the fourth event. Bel Demonio, the favorite, rushed to the front immediately after the start, and set a skipping pace for five furlongs, being three lengths in front of his field. He stopped almost to a walk in the final furlong, and Sun Up won easily by two lengths in 1:14¾—a fast race for this track.

Sims had his first mount since his return from England in the closing event. He signalized his return by a victory, though he had to work hard to get this mount, Now or Never, home a length in front of Baroness. He received an ovation both on his way to the post and after his victory.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. One-half mile. Time—0:50½. No bid for the winner.

1—Larissa, W. H. Du Bois's ch. f., by Linden-Lizette, 103 pounds, $400.....(Hamil.on)
2—Millie L., R. D. Leach & Co.'s b. f., 99, $300.....(Penn)
3—Imperial, C. F. Dwyer's b. c., 104, $300.(Penn)
4—Venetia II., 95.
5—Mary Nance, 95.
6—Gloria, 95.
7—Irvana, 99.
8—Black Bonnet, 111.
9—Miss Lynah, 95.
10—Secret Service, 107.

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1..Larissa	1—1	4—1..Gloria	7—5
12—1..Millie L.	5—1	4—1..Irvana	7—5
5—2..Imperial	1—1	8—1..Black Bonnet.	3—1
12—1..Venetia II.	5—1	3—1..Miss Lynah.	1—1
12—1..Mary Nance.	5—1	30—1..Sec. Service.	10—1

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden three-year-olds and upward. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Lancer, R. D. Leach & Co.'s ch. g., 3 years, by Fellowcraft—Lancet, 107 pounds.(Garrigan)
2—Humming Bird, W. Jennings's blk. g., 5, 107.....(Johns)
3—Reifer, J. Donohue's b. c., 3, 110.....(Horton)
4—Belvina, 3, 105.
5—Bowling Gr., 3, 110.
6—Effie Dean, 3, 105.
7—Ruby, 3, 105.
8—Ahead, a., 115.
9—Jace Shipsey, 3, 107.
10—Vidocq, a., 118.

Won by three lengths; a length and a half between second and third.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Lancer	1—1	8—1Effie Dean	3—1
8—1..Humming B.	3—1	12—1..Ruby	4—1
20—1..Reifer	8—1	20—1..Ahead	8—1
7—2..Belvina	6—5	10—1..Jace Shipsey	5—1
2—1..Bowling Gr.	4—5	20—1..Vidocq	8—1

THIRD RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:43½. No bid for the winner.

1—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5 years, by Wandered-Clio, 105 pounds, $800.....(Keefe)
2—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4, 98, $700.....(O'Leary)
3—Foundling, Prospect Stable's br. c., 3, 102 $1,600.....(M. Bergen)

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..Captain T.	Out	12—1..Foundling	2—1
8—5..Little Tom	Out		

Won by a length; ten lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:14¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Sun Up, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 3 years, by Buchanan-Sunlight, 115 pounds, $1,000.....(McCafferty)
2—Bel Demonio, D. Higgins's b. h., 6, 100, $500.....(Sheedy)
3—Drum Major, D. T. Pulsifer's ch. c., 4, 110, $600.....(Overton)
4—Magrove, 3, 104.
5—Lady Richmond, 3, 92.
6—Panway, 6, 96.
7—Ameer, 4, 106.
8—Old Dominion, 5, 104.
9—Claurece, 3, 88.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—1..Sun Up	2—1	10—1..Panway	4—1
8—5..Bel Demonio	3—5	7—1..Ameer	5—2
6—5..Drum Major.	2—1	12—1..Old Dominion	4—1
5—1..Mangrove	2—1		
5—1..Lady Richmond	2—1	30—1..Claurece	10—1

Won by five lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Sir Dixon, Jr., F. Berlew's gr. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Gammacita, 101 pounds, $400.....(Horton)
2—Marshall, W. Stears's b. h., 5, 109, $300.....(Overton)
3—Curious, R. A. Smith's br. f., 3, 86, $200.....(O'Leary)
4—Warlike, 4, 104.
5—Juanita, 3, 86.
6—Queen Bess, 4, 102.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..Sir Dixon	7—10	30—1..Warlike	8—1
8—5..Marshall	7—10	15—1..Juanita	4—1
8—1..Curious	5—2	8—5..Queen Bess.	3—5

Won by a head; a length between second and third. Queen Bess finished second, but was disqualified for fouling.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:53. No bid for the winner.

1—Now or Never, Charles Haag's br. h., aged, by Stratford-By and Bye, 110 pounds, $500.....(Sims)
2—Baroness, C. Cornehlsen's b. f., 4, 105, $500.....(Hamilton)
3—Fred Douglass, J. G. Hutchins's b. c., 4, 110, $500.....(Sheedy)
4—Speculation, 6, 110.
5—Sea Bird, aged, 105.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1..Now or Never	3—5	10—1..Fred Douglass	5—2
3—1..Baroness	4—5	8—5..Speculation	1—2
		30—1..Sea Bird	6—1

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Five eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Rebea	103	Rondout	99
Unity	101	Laura Davis	99
Ensign	90	Hermia	99
The Kite	99		

SECOND RACE.—One mile.

Marshall	114	Diabolus	102
Lulu T.	107	Mendicant	99
Chiswick	104	Cherrystone	99
Pay or Play	102	Franciscan	88

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Six and a half furlongs.

Roller	110	Ameer	95
Bel Demonio	105	Silk	90
Gold Dollar	103	Roundelay	85
Lady Richmond	102		

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth.

Charade	109	Abingdon	96
Eagle Bird	107	Little Tom	94
Captain T.	107	Mirage	86
Harry Alonzo	96		

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile.

Royal Rover	110	Ben Naiad	107
Little Thorn	110	Rondout II	107
Exilona	107	Cutlong	107
Connemaugh	107	Harry Rhodes	107
Eliza Belle	107		

SIXTH RACE.—One mile

Pay or Play	107	Golden Gate	101
Florinda	107	Truepenny	101
Buckeye	101	Jack the Jew	101
Maringo	101		

WON IN STRAIGHT HEATS.

Only Two Classes at Buffalo Race—Boxing Exhibition by Corbett.

BUFFALO N. Y., Aug. 16.—Since the Grand Circuit meeting began here nine days ago the conditions for fast performances were never so favorable as this afternoon. The track was at its best, and the weather just warm enough to suit the horses, yet no effort was made to overtake any of the delayed programme, only two classes being on the card. The "event to be announced later" was originally designed as in the line of a race, but as a last resort was changed to a boxing exhibition, with Corbett as the star. As there was nothing of promise so far as the horses were concerned, the crowd of 2,000 or so may have come solely to see the two big men dance about and pretend to hit each other with big mittens.

The two pacing classes came before the boxers and were such sorry affairs that it was a sleepy crowd that greeted the prize-ring celebrities. Corbett tried to enliven matters by dancing about his clumsy partner, but his efforts fell nat.

In the 2:13 pace, which opened the regular card, Jo He had a comfortable time for three heats. As Glenwood came around the upper turn in the third mile of this race he made a break, and Geers, who was coming fast with Harry Victor, could not avoid a co...sion. The result was a badly twisted wheel on Glenwood's sulky and the stallion could not finish. As the accident was unavoidable, the Ohio pacer was placed last and got fourth money.

It was only fun for George St. Clair to capture the 2:21 pace, making his second winning here. Purses amounting to $18,000 are still on the programme, but only two of them will be competed for to-morrow and Buffalo Park will probably then end its thirty years of usefulness as a battle ground for the sulkies. Fitzsimmons is to fill in the afternoon with another boxing exhibition. The summaries:

2:13 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Jo He, ch. g., by Brooks's Edwin Forrest, dam by Don Carlos, (Sims)	1	1	1
Weed Wilkes, blk. c., (Rea)	5	2	2
Harry Victor, blk. s., (Geers)	2	8	7
Glenwood, b. s., (Nims)	3	3	8
Babette, b. m., (Woodworth)	8	5	3
Hustler Russell, b. s., (Morehead)	4	7	5
Charley Ford, ch. g., (McDonald)	6	6	6
Peerless, b. m., (Stewart)	7	6	4
Sabel Gift, b. s., (Saunders)	9	9dis	

Time—2:12¼; 2:11; 2:11¼.

2:21 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

George St. Clair, b. s., by Betterton-Ill Wind, by Young Jim, (Fox)	1	1	1
Victta, b. m., (Zimmer)	2	4	3
Morella, b. m., (Geers)	4	2	4
Grasshopper, b. g., (Wilson)	5	2	4
Abeto, br. m., (McCarthy)	3	5	5

Time—2:12; 2:11¼; 2:11.

May-Day Changes Owners.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—For $2,500, Joe Thayer of Lexington has secured of W. H. Robinson of Danville the trotting mare May Day; 2:18½, by Abdallah Mambrino, dam Mignon, by Messenger Chief. Her record was made over a half-mile track.

THE ALLUREMENTS OF COUNTRY LIFE

They Are Believed to be Inducing a Migration from the Cities.

From The Troy Times.

One of the features of the period is the change going on with reference to life in the country. There is a notable drift from the cities back to the farms, at least in some sections of the United States. The State census of Minnesota, which is now in progress, shows small gains in population in most of the large cities with the exception of Duluth, which enjoys peculiar advantages as a railroad terminus, a great milling town, and an important lake port. The remaining or rural districts, on the other hand, have so increased in population as to claim a large proportion of the gain of 300,000 to 500,000 total for the entire State during the past five years. These figures are regarded as having significance not only in Minnesota, but elsewhere.

The Springfield Republican, approving the expression of The Minneapolis Tribune, which considers the recession in urban growth encouraging, says it will not be surprised if Massachusetts makes a similar showing, because that commonwealth has had the same experience which has fallen to other States. There has been much flocking into the cities for a decade and a half past, and as avenues for employment in the great centres have closed, men have been driven out by the necessity of seeking work elsewhere. The Republican presents these suggestions in a further analysis of the situation:

> "Fifty years ago economists estimated that about one-half of the working population of a country which was self-sufficient in all lines of industry would be needed on the farms to establish a healthful industrial equilibrium. Since then there has been such improvement in machinery for farm work and its application in America to such advantage on broad areas of rich virgin soil as materially to modify this estimate for the United States in particular. That is to say, the same number of men engaged on the soil can to-day produce a much larger quantity of food and raw material for manufacturing than they could fifty years ago. But since America is producing a vastly larger quantity of food and raw material than it uses—is doing agricultural work for a considerable body of manufacturing situated outside the country—we should say that, notwithstanding the improvements in farm machinery, an estimate of 50 per cent. of the population which should be at work on the farms in the United States under natural and healthful industrial conditions was none too high.
>
> "And yet the census of 1890 shows, in a bulletin lately published, that hardly forty per cent. of the working population was at that time engaged on the farms. In other words, it would appear that 10 per cent. more of the population was engaged in manufacturing, transportation, and personal services than these occupations could well support. Such was undoubtedly the case. For a time under a speculative expansion of industry so many more people could eke out a living some way in these non-agricultural employments, as hot water will hold more of a soluble material with precipitation than cold water. But when the reaction came, when hard times appeared, or the water cooled, there was a precipitation of this surplus working material in the cities which, to keep alive, has had to turn back to the country, or has stood in the way of the usual inflow to the country.
>
> "It is a period such as this, of a cooling of the commercial waters and a precipitation of surplus working material in the non-agricultural employments, which the quinquennial census now being taken in several States will cover. It will be surprising, therefore, if these censuses do not show so ne check to the great urban movement of population which has distinguished the last sixteen years."

Other influences than those generated by "hard times" may be encountered in considering the causes for a return from city to country existence. Very marked progress has been made of late in such directions as to increase the comfort and attractiveness of rural life. Modern inventions have greatly modified and simplified farm work and lessened the drudgery of former times. The steam road or the trolley line brings rural districts within easy reach of the cities. It is possible to make frequent trips to town and enjoy its advantages, and yet have a home in the country, with the quiet, secl

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Number of Transactions in Property Across the Harlem River—The Auction Sales Adjourned.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Patrick Walsh to J. B. Walker, at $8,000, the plot 50 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Brook Avenue; for William Ahles to J. Smith, at $1,550, the lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Union Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; for Jacques Joel to L. Beeson, at $2,500, the lot 25 by 100 on the east side of Prospect Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; for I. Rothschild to James Kerr the northwest corner of the Southern Boulevard and King's Bridge Road, 115 by irregular; to Mrs. C. Caulfield, at about $4,000, the plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Boston Road, 100 feet south of Penfold Place; for James Keegan, at $2,500, the southwest corner of Boston Avenue and Minford Place, 25 by 110; for M. Strass, at $2,000, the lot 25 by 120 on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Southern Boulevard, and for the same to I. Rothschild the lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Boston Road, 367 feet north of Perot Street, and the lots 50 by 100 on the west side of the Southern Boulevard, 150 feet north of Penfold Avenue.

The sales at auction announced for yesterday were adjourned. That of the northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street was put off to Sept. 13, and that of 98 Pike and 53 and 55 Catharine Street to Sept. 3. No auction sales are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and College Avenue, southwest corner, one-story iron stable, by Anton Waller; cost, $600.

Rider Avenue, west side, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by Henry Meyer, two-story brick stable; cost, $2,400.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, by John J. Hopper, three two-story brick workshops, dwelling, &c.; cost, $2,000.

No. 114 and 116 West Thirty-fourth Street, eight-story brick store and office building, by Amund Johnsen; cost, $50,000.

Broadway and Fifty-fourth Street, northeast corner, by estate of Edward J. King, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 144 and 146 Bowery, by Henry Lasperfeli, alterations to two three-story brick stores, dwelling, and hotel; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Twelfth Avenue, by John J. Hopper, alterations to a two-story frame stable; cost, $150.

Nos. 255 and 257 Third Street, by Manelbaum & Lewine, alterations to two three-story brick stores and warehouses; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 63 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Samuel Campbell, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 32 east Seventy-fifth Street, by Edward H. Kendall, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $7,50.

No. 20 West Thirtieth Street, by Thomas M. Markoe, alterations to a five-story brick bachelors' apartments and store; cost, $15,-000.

Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, Lexington and Third Avenues, by the New-York Foundling Asylum, alterations to a four-story brick public building and hospital; cost, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Fifty-first Street, south side, 160 feet west of Ninth Avenue, two-story brick building, 20 by 24, $1,900; Charles Golding, owner.

Fennimore Street, south side of Rodgers Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 35; cost, $5,000; F. W. Fowler, owner.

Ninth Street, south side, 238 feet east of Eighth Avenue, seven four-story brick apartment houses, 20 by 63; cost, $49,000; Charles Hart, owner.

Bath Avenue, west side, 66 feet south of Bay Seventeenth Street, one four-story brick double apartment house, 40 by 60; cost, $10,000; George Shields, owner.

Ninth Avenue, west side, 20 feet north of Fifty-second Street, one-story frame dwelling, 17 by 36; cost, $1,200; J. E. Widner, owner.

West Avenue, east side, corner of A Street, one two-story brick produce market, 50 by 50; cost, $5,000; Lippman & Oser, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 16.

DELANCEY ST, n w corner of Eldridge St, 50x80; Margaret A. Fripp, executrix of Francis A. Fripp, to Richard C. Kipp. $75,000

47TH ST, s s, 285.2 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x96; Abraham J. Heistift and wife to the Mayor, &c., of New-York. 1

2D AV, 567; Robert McCafferty and wife to Edward W. Buckley. 1

53D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; same to same. 1

71ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 100; same to same. 1

79TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 102.2, and other property; same to same. 1

PARK AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 81st St, 52.2 x100; same to same. 1

77TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2, same to same. 1

19TH ST, n s, 126.2 ft e of 7th Av, 16.1 x90; Meta C. Middendorf to Isidor Straus. 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 67th St, 25x100; Louis Bauer to Edward N. Marks. 20,000

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x 100; Laura C. Cogswell to Thomas H. Fleming and another. 75,000

89TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.8; Emma B. Louderback to Elizabeth A. Crosby. 30,000

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Simon Adler and others to Joseph Cirrito. 21,250

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 150x100.11; Frank Brettell and wife to William S. Guerineau and William S. Drake. 36,000

97TH ST, s s, 311 ft w of 8th Av, 18x 100.8; Louise G. Crosby to Walter F. Crosby. 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 185.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x104.9; Charles M. Kaeppel to Adele Vines. 23,000

BOSTON AV, n s, 93.3 ft n e of Tremont Av, 21.6x irregular; Eleanor M. Bell and husband to Mary E. Woolf. 1

JEROME AV, e s, 161.8 ft n of High Bridge Road, 25x102.8x150.1x37.4; Richard Magee to John Miles. 3,000

MORRIS AV, or Place, n e corner of Bonner Place, 25x100; Robert McCafferty and wife to Richard W. Buckley. 5,000

175TH ST, s s, 63.8 ft e of Franklin Av, 16.8x100; Benjamin A. Williams and wife and George N. Williams, Jr., and wife to Mary E. Muir. 1

2D AV and 1st Av, Lots 13 to 20, map of Hyatt Farm; Ellen M. Gibbs to Asa R. Roath. 1

SUMMIT ST, s s, 168.4 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; Annie Mullins to W. D. C. Josenhans. 1

BUSH ST, s s, 216.1 ft w of Anthony Av, 25x irregular; Paul A. Harnett to Arthur A. Swany. 1

ANTHONY AV, e s, 325 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x115x25.4x119.5; Abraham Levy and wife to John E. Burns. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Bendet Isaacs and others, executors of Meyer Finn, to same. 525

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 238 ft n of St. James St, 75x106; Ella Baker to Thomas A. Boyle. 1

Recorded Leases.

DRUCKER, Ephraim, to William Hadtkopf; store, &c., n e corner of Grand and West Broadway; 5 years. $2,922

WARSZAUR, Rose, to George Ringler & Co.; 22 Chatham Square, 2 10-12 years. 2,100

GORSCH, Hugo, to Paltiel R. Bomeisler; store, &c.; 1,582 3d Av; 5 years. 2,400

QUINTARD, George W., to Nicholas F. Palmer; s w corner of Avenue D and 12th St, 131.6, to 11th St, x145x75x irregular, being Quintard Iron Works, 10 years. 7,400

Recorded Mortgages.

COGGS, William, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; 204 West 21st St, 1 year. $6,000

BOYLE, Thomas A., to Ella Baker; w s of Edenwood Av, 237.9 ft n of St. James St, 1 year. 4,500

BERRY, Rachel, and another to Albert Stake; s s of 98th St, 232 ft e of 3d Av, installments. 180

BURTON, Anna A., and another to L. G. Meyer; Kemble St, 420 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years. 4,000

BALDWIN, Margaret I., and another to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of Walker St, 99.11 ft e of Broadway, 2 years. 120,000

BORNKAMP, Frederick, and wife to Louisa Rohrs; s s of 99th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year. 500

BANFIELD, Elwood, to Lucy A. Banfield; s s of 75th St, 150 ft e of Park Av, 5 years. 10,000

BECKETT, Elizabeth A., to Emma B. Louderback; s s of 89th St, 82 ft e of West End Av, 1 year. 2,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Simon Adler and others; n s of 50th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 14,500

DIETZ, Frederica, to Harlem Savings Bank, City of New-York; n s of 169th St, 118.1 e of 3d Av, 1 year. 2,500

ELLIOTT, Peter E., to Annie Browne; 185 Bowery, leasehold. 2,500

FLEMING, Thomas H., and another to L. V. Cogswell; n s of 45th St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year. 14,000

FORD, Mary A., and another to Mattie P. Gray; n w s of Mapes Av, 659 ft n e of Samuel St, 3 years. 1,200

GILLINGHAM, Theodore L., and another to D. P. Chesebro; e s of Chisholm St, 72 ft s of Freeman St, 1 year. 300

SAMS and wife to Edward P. Burke; n e corner of Chisholm St and Stebbins Av, 3 years. 5,000

GUERINEAU, William S., and others to J. E. Smith; 58 East 107th St, 1 year. 2,143

HOFSTATTER, Mary, and another to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 10th St, 206 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year. 8,000

HOLZKAMP, Ludwig, to Carolina Lang and another; s s of 6th St, 325 ft e of 2d Av, leasehold. 4,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 8th Av and 137th St, 3 years. 65,000

JAFFRAY, Mary E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 110th St, 25 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year. 4,200

JOSENHAUS, Wilhelmina D. C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 341 West 44th St, 3 years. 8,000

KIPP, Richard C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of Delancey and Eldridge Sts, 1 year. 15,000

SAME to same; e s of Allen St, Lots 932 and 931, map of James Delancey estate, 1 year. 31,500

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Bernard Goodwin; w s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft n of 114th St, 5 years. 20,000

LEVI, Ida H., to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 91st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 12,000

LEMON, Thomas K., and wife to Bernard Goodwin; n w corner of 114th St and 8th Av, 5 years. 40,000

LAIBBERTON, Robert H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 522 East 87th St, 2 years. 4,000

MILES, John, and Richard Magee; e s of Jerome Av, 161.8 ft s of High Bridge Road, 1 year. 3,750

McGARRY, Frank, and wife to J. P. Smith; s s of 167th St, 23 ft e of Kelly St, 3 years. 3,000

MUIR, Mary P., to B. A. Williams and another; s s of 175th St, 63.8 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year. 1,000

MOUAT, Lydia, to James I. Corsa; n s of 4th Av, Lot 452, map of Wakefield, 3 years. 600

OPPENHEIM, William, and wife to E. Y. Hutton; Lots 77, 10, 11, 18, and 19, map of Arden property, 2 years. 1,450

REILLY, Maria, to John Giefers and wife; 352 East 13th St, 1 year. 1,500

ROATH, Asa R., to Ellen M. Gibbs; s s of 2d Av, Lots 16, 17, 19, 14, 10, 18, and 20, map of Hyatt farm, 3 years. 2,250

ROSENQUEST, J. Wesley, and wife to S. L. Vivian and another, executors; s s of 88th St, 162.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year. 6,000

ROHRIG, William F., and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 43d St, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year. 40,000

RUNDELL, Louis, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; n s of 81st St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years. 13,000

RUSSELL, Thomas F., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; n e corner of 6th Av and 36th St, 1 year. 20,000

SULLIVAN, Margaret M., to Justus Westerlein; Lots 8 and 9, map of Section 3, Vyse estate, 1 year. 350

SIMON, Adolph, and wife to Oscar Erlandsen; n s of 10th St, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years. 1

SWANEY, Arthur L., to Paul A. Hartnett; s s of Bush St, 216.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 2 years. 800

SMITH, Samuel W., and wife to George A. Baker and another, executors and trustees; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 100th St, 3 years. 40,000

STOLZ, George, and wife to Siebrand Nyenhuis; n s of 157th St, 298.6 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year. 24,000

SPINDLER, Emil, and another to Charles E. Bigelow; n w corner of 173d St and Brook St, three months, 3 years. 12,000

WOLF, Henry, and wife to Peter Ayen; n s of 88th St, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years. 2,000

WOOLF, Mary E., to Ellen A. Wilkinson; n s of Boston Av, 93.4 ft e of Tremont Av, 3 years. 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CROSBY, Louise G., to W. F. Crosby. $19,750

GERATY, John J., to Annie M. Geraty. 6,000

GORDON, Hamilton, to American Surety Company of New-York. 1

HODDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees. 25,028

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank. 9,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow. 1

Lis Pendens.

3D ST, West, and South 5th Av, n e corner, 50x90; Department of Buildings against John B. Haland and others, action to foreclose mechanic's lien.

LEWIS ST, 98; Bernard Galewski against Jacob Barnett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

63D ST, n s, 206 ft e of 1st Av, 25 ft front; James H. Baker against Frank C. Doscher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

24TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 4th Av, 20 ft front; Annie A. Moran against George H. Martin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

34TH ST, 157 and 159 West; Haas & Field against Mary J. McCleary, owner and contractor. $168

PROSPECT AV and 156th St, s e corner, 100x150; J. Halduven's Sons against H. C. Thornton, owner; William Crawford and George Connolly, contractors. 1,200

PARK AV, 1,503; Henry Diehl against T. J. Gibbons, lessee and contractor. 525

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 70 ft n of Manhattan St, 74.6x100; Henry Huber Company against Mary E. Sayre, owner; Gustavus F. Smith, contractor.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Samuel V. Speyer receiver of the assigned estate of Charles Weisker, importer of artificial flowers and feathers, formerly at 534 Broadway, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, representing Adolph Hackeman, a creditor for over $5,000. Mr. Weisker made an assignment on Jan. 8, 1892, with liabilities of $35,228, and assets of $12,882, to William Mohrmann. The assignee has since collected $11,591 and disbursed $8,000. The balance will, Mr. Mohrmann admitted, be paid deposited in his business in the firm of P. H. Karcher & Co. He was directed by the Court to pay over to the receiver all the assets in the hands of Charles Weisker in his possession or control within four days after the order is served on him.

—Ben H. Macke, a well-known Justice of the Peace of Hamilton, Ohio, assigned to-day to H. L. Morrey. It is said that his liabilities are $15,000 or $20,000. His assets are $14,500. He was an insurance man, and agents of various companies are investigating his accounts. At present he is out of the city. He has a wife and child in Hamilton, and his friends say he will return and square everything.

—The execution in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Dunphy against Samuel Welsch and Mark Hart as attorneys in fact of the Empire State Fire Lloyds Association of 44 Cedar Street, has been extended to Aug. 21. The execution was originally issued on May 16 for $1,613 in favor of Edward S. Bamberger as receiver, and since then the concern has made several payments on it which aggregate $525.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $531 against Alfred C. Wakefield and fourteen other subscribers to the State Union Assurance Fire Lloyds of 155 Broadway, on the attachment obtained against them for $500 by Barnett Levy. It was stated yesterday that the Sheriff's sale of the office furniture of the concern would take place on Aug. 23.

—Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed John I. Waterbury receiver of the property of the United States Transfer and Exchange Association of 2 Nassau Street, in proceedings brought some time ago by the officers of the company for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. His bond was fixed at $50,000.

—Deputy Sheriff Whoriskey yesterday sold out the stock of Nathan Michaels, cigar dealer and café keeper at 1149 Broadway and 17 Park Row, realizing about $10,000. An execution was issued yesterday against him for $1,074 in favor of the Forbes Lithograph Manufacturing Company.

—James Bilger has been appointed a receiver in supplementary proceedings for Burkhard Goodman of 59 Liberty Street, on the application of the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Conn., which has recovered judgments against him for $5,985.

—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against Abram Austin, dealer in flour and feed at Yonkers, for $4,553, in favor of Hollister, Crane & Co., grain merchants of this city, for merchandise, accepted drafts and unpaid checks.

—An attachment was received against Nichols & Moore, hat manufacturers, of Danbury, Conn., for $2,770, in favor of Joseph P. McGovern & Brother, for hatters' furs.

—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $1,035 against James J. Coogan, in favor of John McCarron.

Land Feud Settled with Cards.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

A land controversy was settled at Clarksburg, West Va., in a novel way. C. H. Ash and Edmund Southern, who have been unfriendly for a long time, met, when a dispute as to a corner was to be settled by them by a survey. Mr. Ash spoke first by saying: "I have got one more proposition to make to you. I will throw 'heads or tails' as to who shall prove the stake." Southern, answering, said he did not know how his luck was at "heads and tails," but that he would play him a game of seven-up, the best two out of three, as to which of the two should locate the corner. This was agreed on and was the game played, Southern winning. Amid the cheers of the spectators he drove the stake that settled a long-standing and vexatious controversy and litigation.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Very Slow and Prices Generally Irregular.

MAINLY FOLLOWING CHANGES WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Higher—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The Summer dulness continued in the grain market and the bulk of the trading was on local account, with prices influenced to a great extent by the unsettled Western markets, and wheat closing at a decline, while corn was a shade higher. Provisions were firmer through local covering, but business not brisk. Cotton was active and lower on better crop news. Coffee was dull and a shade firmer.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator.... 70⅜@ 71
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator.... 26 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 45¼@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring..... $3.25 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter..... 3.50 @ 3.60
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 7-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X.. 17 @ 20
Pork, mess..... 11.25 @11.75
Lard, Western steam..... @ 6.50
Beef, family..... 11.00 @12.50
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 20 @ ..
Sugar, granulated..... 4 3-16@ 4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new... 7 7½@ 8⅛
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 12.25 @ ..
Lead..... 3.52½@ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were again slow and without special features, with prices ½@1c lower with the West and on local realizing, and trading confined almost wholly to local scalpers, with some light selling for foreign account. Spot was ½@¾c lower, but without demand; sales 20,000 bushels, all for export, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, and 4,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, le over September, afloat, for new. No. 1 Northern, 3¼c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 72½c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 75¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 74¼c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 117,324 bushels; receipts, 97,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 142,102 bushels; in the interior, 385,517 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened firm at an advance of ⅝@½c, on better cables and firmer Western markets, declined ⅜@⅝c on free receipts, better crop news, and easier West; rallied with the West, but eased off again and closed steady at ⅛@⅜c advance, with a moderate trade....Spot was scarce and firm, with a moderate demand; sales, 120,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, forward delivery, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels do, at 47c, delivered....Receipts, 153,075 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 235,696 bushels; in the interior, 400,301 bushels....Clearances hence, 3,288 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 31,668 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ¼@⅜c with corn and the West, and closed firm at ¼@⅜c gain, with a light trade....Spot were moderately active and firm on white, with mixed ¼@½c higher. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 29c for 5,000 bushels, new; No. 3 white at 27½c for 4,000 bushels, new; No. 2 white, clipped, 30c; No. 3, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 26c for new for 2,000 bushels, and 26¼@26⅜c for 60,000 bushels, old, in store; mixed, 3 25½c; rejected white, 25½c for 3,000 bushels; No. 2 white, 27¼c; track, mixed, 25@28½c; track white, 24½@33c for 19,000 bushels....Receipts, 53,200 bushels; exports, 420 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	15,088,	70⅜@71¼	70⅜
September	675,000	71¼@72	71¼
October	.....	@	71⅝
December	525,000	73⅛@73⅞	73⅛
May	100,000	76¼@77⅛	76½
Total	1,375,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	175,000	43⅜@44⅛	43⅞
October	50,000	42¼@43⅛	42¾
November	75,000	42¼@ ..	42¼
May	50,000	37⅛@38½	38⅜
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	.....	@ ..	25¼
September	150,000	24½@24⅜	24⅝
October	100,000	24½@24⅝	24⅝
May	.....	@ ..	27⅜
No. 2 white—			
October	.....	@ ..	26½
Total	250,000		

FLOUR—A little better trade reported by city millers, but the general outlook was poor, with prices weak. Sales, 18,500 bbls, including city mills, 3,875 bbls patents, 8,250 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 500 sacks Winter supers at $2.17½, 1,800 bbls bakers' extra at $3.15@$3.25, 1,050 bbls Spring patents at $3.85@$3.88, 150 bbls Winter straights at $3.50, 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.50, 1,000 bbls Winter patents at $3.80, and 650 sacks Spring patents on private terms....Arrivals, 10,480 bbls, and 6,932 sacks; exports, 7,106 bbls and 8,663 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 27,928 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and weak; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.75@ $3.25; fancy, $3.40.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.85; Sagamore, $2.85; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@ $3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.25@ $1.35; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@ 94c; fine do, $1.05@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.35@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.40 @$3.60, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no goatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; red dog, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 70c for No. 1.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.00@ 3.20
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.80
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.40@ 4.65*
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City straights	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@
No. 1	2.60@$2.90	2.90@$3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	221,437
Arrivals—S. S. Hevellus, Rio	27,565
Arrivals—S. S. Hevellus, Bahia	101—27,686
	249,103
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,955
Total stock in New-York to-day	244,148
Total stock in Baltimore	63,301
	63,301
Delliveries yesterday	643—62,651
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,604
	34,604
Deliveries yesterday	1,712—32,892
Total stock in other ports	95,550
Total stock in United States	339,698
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 14	79,000
Afloat from Rio per sail Aug. 14	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 14	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	7,000
Total	191,000
Same time 1894	530,698
	423,070

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

July 24—Hogarth, N. Y.	15,000	7,000
July 27—Roman Prince, N.Y.	11,000	9,000
Aug. 1—Nasmyth, N. Y.	24,000	....
Aug. 3—Herschel, N. Y.	30,000	....
Aug. 3—Rosse, N. Y.	13,000	5,000
Aug. 7—Verulam Prince, N. Y.	12,000	12,000
Aug. 8—Coleridge, N. Y.	19,000	....
Aug. 9—Dalton, N. Y.	20,000	....
Total	79,000	91,000 7,000
Same time last year	78,000	132,000 23,000

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..
Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16¼@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18¼
Timor	23 @24	La Guayra, ord	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	19 @21
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20¾
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, f'r to c'e.c	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and Coban	19 @21½
San Salvador	17¾@18¼	Jamaica	16¾@20
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts were fairly active and lower, with Liverpool 3 points down, rains reported in Texas, better crop news, and free realizing by local longs. The close was barely steady at 7@8 points decline. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 200 bales for export, and 810 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf..... 7 13-16
Middling uplands..... 7 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict good middling	⅛c off
Good middling	5-16c off
Strict low middling	8-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅝c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.20@7.21	7.25	7.22	2,200
September	7.20@7.21	7.25	7.20	6,600
October	7.24@7.25	7.31	7.24	69,400
November	7.29@7.30	7.35	7.29	14,800
December	7.34@7.35	7.40	7.34	23,100
January	7.39@7.40	7.46	7.39	81,200
February	7.44@7.45	7.48	7.46	4,600
March	7.49@7.50	7.52	7.50	6,100
Total				208,000

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week.	Total This Last Year.
Galveston	20	33	47	288	847
New-Orleans	65	32	121	127	650 3,742
Mobile	114	13	6	5	148 24
Savannah	7	7	....	20	167 105
Charleston	1	2	....	....	11 16
Wilmington	....	1	....	1	6 15
Norfolk	17	4	4	9	89 188
Baltimore	....	....	....	....	409 ....
Boston	9	....	....	173	182 860
Philadelphia	....	20	....	60	80 430
West Point	....	80	....	....	80 53
Total	233	142	179	442	1,910 ....
This day last week	207	112	254	97	Vs765 ....
This day last year	248	1,108	493	753	....

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

a, corrected. b, actual.	This Week. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Brenham	23	150	1,564
Dallas	....	....	38
Shreveport	45	2	1,471
Little Rock	23	576	1,457
Helena	....	....	30
Vicksburg	20	191	101
Columbus, Miss.	....	....	15
Nartchez	....	105	a344
Memphis	27	314	1,850
Nashville	97	....	110
Selma	28	4	253
Montgomery	5	24	819
Eufaula	5	....	504
Columbus, Ga.	13	71	1,243
Macon	39	83	300
Albany	3	1	369
Atlanta	....	....	3,457
Rome	48	42	28
Augusta	1,007	199	b4,313
Charlotte	15	5	10
Raleigh	82	92	1,035
St. Louis	90	2,054	12,291
Houston	870	545	2,247
Meridan	87	100	537
Cincinnati	251	192	6,835
Yazoo City	....	....	60
Total	2,778	4,750	41,281

a, corrected b, actual.	This Week Last Year. Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Brenham	1,674	1,120	2,204
Dallas	....	....	8
Shreveport	30	....	723
Little Rock	....	767	180
Helena	....	3	116
Vicksburg	....	....	1,962
Columbus, Miss.	1	....	320
Natchez	6	....	778
Memphis	142	1,576	5,633
Nashville	7	....	a604
Selma	20	78	1,000
Montgomery	11	93	942
Eufaula	8	6	581
Columbus, Ga.	37	155	1,489
Macon	11	5	1,075
Albany	37	76	180
Atlanta	....	....	197
Rome	144	128	a571
Augusta	101	246	b2,763
Newberry (estimated)	5	5	33
Charlotte	42	17	29
Raleigh	286	234	724
St. Louis	2,280	1,550	23,536
Houston	3,677	3,415	4,979
Meridian	68	....	190
Cincinnati	1,412	1

67c, fell to 66½c, and closed at 66¾c; cash ranged from even to ½c below, while December was nominal, at 2½@2¾c above September; sample wheat continues in brisk demand for the off grades, but No. 1 Northern is rather slow; new No. 1 Northern 67@67¼c; new No. 3 Spring, 63@65½c; new No. 3, nominally, 60@64c. The barley market was weak and lower for futures, 42c being the best bid for September, with 45½c asked. Oats in brisk demand at ½@¾c higher prices; new No. 2 white, 23½@25c; new No. 3 white, 22@24c; new No. 2 mixed, 20@22c. Rye active and higher, with a brisk demand; new No. 1 rye, 46c for spot and to arrive; new No. 2, 44½@45c; September, 35½c. Corn unchanged and steady at 85c for No. 3. Flour very dull and prices nominally 50@10c lower, under the absence of orders, though a moderate business has been done, prices ranging on the basis of $3.55@3.65 for choice hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs scarce and firm, ranging at $12.75@13.50 for sacked bran, $14@15 for standard middlings, and $17@17.50 for white. Provisions higher; mess pork, $9.85 cash and $9.90 October; prime steam lard $6.10 cash and $6.15 October. Receipts—Flour, 13,050 bbls; wheat, 22,750 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 17,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,024 bbls; oats, 200 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Flour—Market quiet and unchanged; receipts, 3,455 bbls; shipments, 3,983 bbls. Bran—Fair demand; light offerings; sacked, east side, 64c; country points, 62c; this side, 65@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 113,220 bushels; shipments, 11,604 bushels; August, 66½c; September, 68¾c; December, 69½c; May, 75¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 34,355 bushels; shipments, 14,886 bushels; September, 30⅝c; December, 27⅝c; year, 27¾c; May, 29¾c. Oats higher; receipts, 50,000 bushels; shipments, 11,633 bushels; September, 20¾c; May, 23¾c. Eggs—Demand light; quotably unchanged at 10½c. Pork Standard nominal. Lard—Prime steam, on orders, 5.90c bid; choice, 6.05c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; longs, 5½c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; clear sides, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6⅝c; short clear, 6¾c. High wines 88½c; clear rilds, 85c. Wool quiet; unchanged. Bagging—Order prices, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 65c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead stronger; very good demand, with buyers bidding 3.30@3.37½c for desilverized and chemical hard. Spelter firm at 4c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 16.—Flour market less active. Winter patent, $3.70@3.90; do, fancy, $3.40@3.50; Spring patent, $3.65@3.85; do, fancy, $3.30@3.50; rye flour, $3@3.10. Wheat—Moderate inquiry; market steady; sample red, 66c; rejected red, 59c. Corn—Fair inquiry; market quiet; yellow car, choice, 42¾@42½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 38c; No. 2 white, 38@39c. Oats—Market quiet; moderate demand; No. 3 mixed, track, 21@21½c; sample, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Pork—Market more active and firm; mess, $10.25; clear mess, $12.25; family, $12.25. Lard firm; fair demand; refined leaf, 6¾c; kettle, 6¾c; prime steam, 6¼@6.10c. Bacon firm, moderate demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6½c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats weighing ¾c more. Dry-salt meats firm and active; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats forth ¼c more. Eggs—Receipts fairly liberal; small demand; market steady; fresh packed, 9c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 519 bbls at $1.22.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Wheat lost to-day about the gain of yesterday. The market is of too dull a character to make it possible to impart much life to it. September opened at 63¾c and closed at 62¾c, these figures about representing the range of prices; December opened at 64½c and closed at 63¾c. The trading was moderate. There was a good demand for cash wheat. Receipts here to-day were 137 cars, against 125 cars last year. Shipments, 50 cars; on track, No. 1 hard, old, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, 65¼c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c; new No. hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¼c. Corn—Sellers are offering No. 3 at 30½c, with no buyers. Oats—There was a slightly better demand to-day for good quality; No. 3 new oats sell at 18½@20c, with No. 3 white at 19c, two figures. Flour in fair request, $3.35@3.75 for patents, $2.35@2.85 for bakers'. Bran and Shorts—Market easier for bran, $100@10.25; sacks, $11.50@12; shorts, common bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $14.75.

DULUTH, Aug. 16.—The temperature was sultry on the board to-day, and business in wheat was very light, confined chiefly to changing September over to December at a carrying charge of 1¾c; 6 cars of new wheat were reported on track, and there was a rumor that the "No." would carry wheat free, but it was not verified. The range was only ⅝c to-day, and the close was ½c below yesterday. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67¼c; August, 67¼c; September, 64⅝c bid, cash, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66⅝c; August, 66⅝c; December, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 63c; No. 3 Northern, 58c; rejected, 56c; to arrive, No. hard, 68¼c; Northern, 67¼c; receipts, 30,966 bushels; shipments, 94,567 bushels; inspected, 40 cars; last year, 34 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 16. Corn Receipts, 91,000 bushels; shipments, 42,250 bushels; market dull and unchanged; No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30½c. Oats—Receipts, 68,750 bushels; shipments, 52,200 bushels; market firm and steady; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; dull; No. 2 new, 40c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1895.

BEEVES—Receipts, 174 cars, or 3,141 head; 142 cars for exporters and slaughterers, and 32 cars for the market; making, with the 15 cars already here, 47 cars on sale; good to choice beeves opened steady; common and medium steers, 10@15c lower, and old cows were 15@25c lower. Trade was slow and dragging to the close, but the yards were cleared; inferior to prime native steers sold at $3.80@5.60 100 lb; 80 extra prime, part of a drove fed by Park & Tilford, at $6, and taken by an exporter; rangers, $4.45; oxen and stags at $2.25@5.15; bulls at $1.70@3.25; cows at $1.20@3.25, and by the head at $7@$13 each; there was a slow trade in city-dressed beef sides at 6@9c for native carcasses, and 5½@6½c for Texas beef. Private cablegrams from London and Liverpool quoted American steers firm at 11¾@12c lb, estimated dressed weight, sinking the offal; American sheep selling at 10@12c, and refrigerator beef selling at 9@10c lb. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow, the Lucania, sailing for Liverpool, carries 1,500 quarters of beef; the Mohawk, for London, 250 cattle and 1,600 quarters of beef, 250 cattle for J. Shamberg & Son, 100 cattle for M. Grossmith; the Grecian, for Glasgow, 350 cattle for M. Coldsmith, and 100 head for D. H. Sherman; the Otranto, for Newcastle, 130 cattle, and the Francisco, for Hull, 115 cattle and 600 sheep; making a total of 1,695 cattle, 5,940 quarters of beef, and 2,075 sheep, all to parts of Great Britain.—SALES, SHERMAN & CULVER, 600 State steers, (extra,) 1,316 lb average, at $4.90; 100 lb; 200 do, 1,320 lb, at $5.00; 100 do, 1,288 do, at $5.40; 50 do, 1,239 lb, at $5.05; 15 Virginia do, 1,461 lb, at $5.40; 20 do, 1,318 lb, at $4.95; 21 do, 1,247 lb, at $4.80; 7 do, 1,380 lb, at $4.80; 3 do, 1,120 lb, at $4.75; 20 Ohio do, 1,242 lb, at $5.20; 20 Illinois do, 1,246 lb, at $5.37½; 19 do, 1,214 lb, at $5.37½; 12 do, 1,201 lb, at $5.30; 15 do, 1,312 lb, at $5.15; 21 do, 1,252 lb, at $5.10; 4 do, 1,055 lb, at $4.20; 30 Sig Sea steers, 1,290 lb, at $4.90; 41 rangers, 1,143 lb, at $4.41 average, 1,396 lb, at $3.15; 1 stag, 1,300 lb, at $2.70. NEWTON & CO.—18 Virginia steers, 1,388 lb, at $5.15; 4 do, 1,198 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.40; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $4.25; 21 Western do, 946 lb, at $4.12½; 1 ox, 1,700 lb, at $5.15; 6 do, 1,413 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 1,115 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 1,300 lb, at $3.25; 1 do, 1,340 lb, at $2.50. SHERMAN—27 Illinois steers, 1,203 lb, at $5.15; 19 do, 1,153 lb, at $5.05; 20 mixed cattle, 1,086 lb, at $4.50. S. SANDERS—20 Virginia steers, 1,254 lb, at $4.85; 1 do, 1,350 lb, at $4.80; 21 do, 1,421 lb, at $4.75; 22 do, 1,159 lb, at $4.45; 22 do, 1,206 lb, at $4.35; 22 do, 954 lb, at $4; 5 oxen, 1,432 lb, at $3.10; 2 bulls, 790 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 830 lb, at $2.15; 2 do, 1,055 lb, at $2.15; 1 cow, 1,130 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 940 lb, at $2.10; 2 do, 760 lb, at $2.05; 2 do, 850 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 1,020 lb, at $1.50; 4 do, 600 to 767 lb, at $1.25; 14 do, 806 lb, at $1.20. D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Ohio steers, 1,175 lb, at $4.60; 3 do, 1,027 lb, at $4.50; 10 Virginia do, 1,000 lb, at $4.15; 9 do, 1,008 lb, at $3.80; 2 oxen, 1,125 lb, at $3.10; 2 do, 800 lb, at $2; 4 do, 1,395 lb, at $2.80. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 bulls, 1,126 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 1,180 lb, at $2.40; 1 cow, 1,100 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 1,040 lb, at $2.10; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 940 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 1,010 lb, at $3; 14 do, at $8 head; 2 do at $10.50 each. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—3 bulls, 425 to 1,010 lb, at $2.25; 3 do, 876 lb, at $2.05; 1 do, 600 lb, at $12; 2 do, 1,000 lb, at $2.25; 2 do, 1,000 lb, at $10; 12 do, at $9.50; 15 do, at $8; 16 do, at $7.75. J. DUCEY—6 bulls, 658 lb, at $1.75; 6 do, 783 lb, at $1.70; 5 do, 812 lb, at $2.05; 6 cows, 825 lb, at $1.50; 16 do, at $8 head; 3 do, at $11. HUME & MULLEN—1 ox, 1,100 lb, at $2.35; 3 do, 760 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 750 lb, at $1.85; 3 do, at $13 head; 4 do at $8; 3 do at $7.50; 2 do at $7.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 12 head. Market quiet, with reported sales at $25@$35 calves included. D. McPherson & Co. sold 2 cows, with their calves, at $32.50@$35 each; Hume & Mullen, 1 cow, at $30 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 333 head, and about 250 head were held over yesterday. Veals were in moderate request, and steady for good quality; other calves dull and weak, but the pens were cleared; ordinary to strictly prime veals sold at $5@$7.50 100 lb; grassers at $2.25@$2.60; yearlings at $2.42½; fed and mixed calves at $2.75@$4; 12 veals at $4@$4.50; dressed generally steady at 7@11c for city-dressed veals, 6½@10½c for country-dressed, 3½@5c for dressed grassers, 9@9c for dressed buttermilks, 4@6c for little calves.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—19 veals, 134 lb average, at $7.50 100 lb; 3 do, 120 lb, at $5.25; 12 do, 138 lb, at $4.50; 4 do, 92 lb, at $4; 3 fed calves, 233 lb, at $2.75; 1 do 350 lb, at $3; 61 grassers, 160 lb, at $2.50; 4 yearlings, 342 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON—21 veals, 128 lb, at $7.25; 6 do, 147 lb, at $7; 4 do, 161 lb, at $5.50; 3 do, (culls,) 207 lb, at $4.50; 3 fed calves, 190 lb, at $3; 6 grassers, 140 lb, at $2.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—24 veals, 146 lb, at $7.50; 21 mixed calves, 145 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 217 lb, at $3.50; 12 do, (few grassers,) 220 lb, at $3.58 grassers and fed calves, 166 lb, at $2.75. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—22 grassers, 248 lb, at $2.25; 17 do, 143 lb, at $2.37½; 13 mixed calves, 171 lb, at $3; 3 veals, 124 lb, at $5.50. G. DILLENBACK—37 grassers, 155 lb, at $2.60. M. COLLINS—27 Virginia calves, 145 lb, at $6.50; 4 do, 152 lb, at $6.50; 20 do, 160 lb, at $6.50; 22 do, 223 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 276 lb, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 11 cars, or 2,551 head; 2 cars for city butchers direct and 9 cars for the market; making, with 33 cars held over Thursday, 42 cars on sale. There was no improvement to record in any grade of stock, but fresh arrivals sold at just about yesterday's quotations; stale lots to speculators at 15@25c reduction, and it was estimated that 17 cars would be held over; poor to prime sheep sold at $1.50@$3.50 100 lb; common to prime lambs at $3.50@$5. Dressed mutton dull at 3½@6c lb; dressed lambs dull at 5@8c.—SALES.—H. WILKERSON—249 Kentucky lambs, 71 lb average, at $4.12½ 100 lb, 221 do, 66 lb, at $4.05; 360 do, 62 lb, at $4; 251 do, 51 lb, at $3.75; 40 do, 59 lb, at $3.50; 95 Indiana sheep, 88 lb, at $2.50; 182 Ohio do, 84 lb, at $2.60; 129 Western do, 97 lb, at $2.25; 91 Kentucky do, 104 lb, at $3.50; 31 do, 102 lb, at $2.75; 89 do, 97 lb, at $2.60; 97 do, 96 lb, at $2.50; 180 do, 100 lb, at $2.50; 87 do, 98 lb, at $2.50; 96 do, 91 lb, at $2.40; 188 do, 99 lb, at $2.45; 64 do, 99 lb, at $1.90. M. COLLINS—158 Virginia lambs, 58 lb, at $3.85. S. SANDERS—239 Pennsylvania lambs, 78 lb, at $3.60; 168 Ohio sheep, 74 lb, at $2.62½; 111 do, 80 lb, at $2.50; 86 do, 84 lb, at $2.25. NEWTON & DO.—150 West Virginia lambs, 63 lb, at $4.50; 127 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 208 do, 61 lb, at $4.25; also 2 cars of sheep on private terms. HUME & MULLEN—50 State lambs, 71 lb, at $5; 54 do, 54 lb, at $4.75; 371 Western do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 125 City do, 65 lb, at $4.35; 27 State sheep, 100 lb, at $2.75 do, 77 lb, at $1.50. D. HARRINGTON —82 State lambs, 61 lb, at $4.50. G. DILLENBACK—64 State lambs, 67 lb, at $4.85; 24 do, 61 lb, at $4.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—6 State lambs, 75 lb, at $5.25; 7 State sheep, 134 lb, at $3; 67 sheep and lambs, 72 lb, at $3; 38 do, (culls,) 65 lb, at $2.

HOGS—Receipts, 10 cars, or 1,599 head, all

which 4 cars were on sale; dull and generally easier for live hogs at $5@$5.30 100 lb; choice light pigs would possibly bring $5.40. Country-dressed lower at 6½@8c for medium to light weight.—SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—11 State hogs, 203 lb average, at $5.30 100 lb; 61 do, 200 lb, at $5.25; 5 rough do, 217 lb, at $4.25; 1 do, 210 lb, at $4.30. HUME & MULLEN—4 State hogs, 170 lb, at $5.25; 11 do, 231 lb, at $5.20; 2 rough do, 240 lb, at $4.25.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,906 head, total for week thus far, 14,432 head; for same time last week, 11,430 head; consigned through, 2,866 head; to New-York, 2,100 head; on sale, 40 head; the market early was slow and easier, closed easy; about all sold; common light heifers, $2.25@2.50; old cows, $1.75@2; light fat steers, $3.75@3.80. Veals—Choice, $6.50@$7; fair to good, $4.50@$6. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 6,560 head; total for week thus far, 32,040 head; for same time last week, 20,960 head; consigned through, 1,900 head; to New-York, 3,000 head; on sale, 5,000 head; market opened lower, closed steady for good grades to a shade stronger for heavy hogs, but lower for pigs, with some unsold; Yorkers, good $5@$5.05; choice light weights, $5.10; pigs, early, $4.90@$5.05; roughs, $3.50@$4; stags, $3@$3.80; pigs sold in at $4.40@$4.90, and good heavy at $4.80@$4.82½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, last 24 hours, 4,275 head; total for week thus far, 36,136 head; for same time last week, 30,500 head; consigned through, 900 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 3,000 head; the market early was strong for lambs, but slow and weak for sheep; at the close lambs were firm, but sheep were very dull, with some unsold; prime lambs, $4.85@$5; good to choice, $4.40@$4.75; light to fair, $3.50@$4.25; culls and common, $2.50@$3.25; mixed sheep, $2.25@$2.75; common to fair, $1.75@$2; culls, $1@$1.60; export sheep, $3.25@$3.30.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts light, market about steady at unchanged prices. Prime, $5.20@$5.40; good, $4.30@$4.65; good butchers' $4.10@$4.30; rough fat, $2.90@$3.80; bulls, stags and cows, $1.00@$2.90; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts of fresh arrivals fair, while several loads are left over unsold. The demand is very light and the market shut early. It is almost impossible to make any quotations, but we look for little lower prices. Sheep—The supply is light to-day and the demand only fair, while the market is very slow on sheep and very dull on lambs. Lambs are about steady at unchanged prices. Exports, $3.70@$4; extra, $3@$3.25; good, $2.40@$2.80; fair, $1.40@$1.90; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, 50c@$6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,426 head. Market steady, but at a decline of 10c on cows and inferior grades. Native steers, $3.15@$3.90; cows, $2.25@$2.70; Texas steers, $3.25@$3.35. Hogs—Receipts, 1,773 head; market active and prices 5c higher on all grades. Heavy, $4.40@$4.70; mixed, $4@$4.60; light, $4.50@$4.75. Sheep—Receipts, 891 head. Market strong and prices 10@15c higher on best grades of sheep and lambs. Natives $2.75@$3.25; lambs, $4.50@$5.05.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The receipts of cattle were fair to-day, and there was a fairly good general demand. Cows were scarce and firmer, and all good steers were held at full prices. Western rangers were easier, and in some cases were called 10c lower. There was a better demand for hogs, and, as offerings were lighter, prices were firm. An advance of 5c per 100 lb was reported, heavy hogs showing the most strength. To-day's sheep market was a weak one. Prices were 10c off for sheep and 15@25c lower for lambs. Receipts were scarce.

CATTLE—Receipts, 12,000 head; extra, steers, 1,400 to 1,550 lb, $5.90@$6; choice to prime steers, 1,300 to 1,600 lb, $5.25@$5.85; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.85@$5.20; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.60@$4.80; bulls, choice to extra, $3@$3.75; bulls, poor to good $1.75@$2.75; feeders, 900 to 1,100 lb, $3.50@$4.10; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@$3.50; cows and heifers, extra, $3.75@$4; cows, fair to choice, $2.00@$3.70; cows, poor to good canners, $1.25@$2.40; veal calves, good to choice, $4.75@$5.75; veal calves, common to fair, $3.50@$4.50; Texas steers, 3s@$4.35; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2@$3; Western range steers, $3.50@$4.95; Western range heifers, $2.60@$4.05.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.35@$4.75; common to choice mixed, $4.20@$4.80; choice assorted, $4.90@$5; light, $4.15@$5; pigs, $3.25@$4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.60.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess easy at 72s 6d; prime mess dull at 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 41s; short rib, about 25 lb, firm at 37s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 38s 6d; long clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 35s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined firm at 17s 9d. Turpentine spirits dull at 29s 6d. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 4½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 7½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed western, spot, steady at 3s 10½d; August firm at 3s 9¾d; September firm at 3s 9½d; October firm at 3s 9¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¾c; hindquarters, 5¾c per lb. American live cattle, sinking the offal, 6d per lb. 4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet, but steady; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64; September delivery, 3 53-64@3 54-64, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 54-64@3 55-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 58-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 59-64@3 60-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 61-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 62-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 3 63-64@4d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 1-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Aug. 16—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s 6d@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s for Cuba muscovado 89° test; refined firm; No. 12 Sugar—August, 8s 9¼d; October and December, 10s 3d. Cocoanut Oil—Cochin, 24s per cwt; Ceylon, 22s 6d per cwt. Linseed oil, 20s 10½d per cwt; whale oil, £17 10s per ton; refined petroleum, 5¾d@5¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 8¾d per gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 20s 6d per cwt. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Pepper—Fair Singapore white, 4¾d. Calcutta linseed, spot steady, 36s 9d per quarter. Sperm oil, £31 per tun. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s 6d@22s per cwt; mutton, 22s 3d@23s 9d per cwt. Provisions—American Refrigerator Beef—Forequarters, 3¾c; hindquarters, 5¾c